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# Some Face 'Tire' Penalty; New Blow at Norge Church; Women Urged to Seek Jobs

**The World's Day—October 16, 1942**

## Washington: OPA Announces 'Tire' Penalty

**Announcing details** of the nation-wide tire inspection program the Office of Price Administration said that motorists with tires not "legally acquired" would lose their gasoline ration books.

**A joint Senate-House** conference committee agreed to keep the 5 per cent victory tax on all incomes over $624 and to fix the credit for dependents at $350 instead of the House $400 level and the Senate $300 figure in the tax bill. [Financial Page.]

**The Navy's blimp patrol** is being expanded from 23 to 151 units to help meet the submarine threat, it was revealed in a hearing of a Senate subcommittee on appropriations.

**Legislation** making 18- and 19-year-olds liable to Selective Service was approved unanimously by the House Military Committee.

**Hundreds** of small industrial plants "will have to close and you can put that down as a fact," declared Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army Chief of Supply, before the Senate's Small Business Committee. [Financial Page.]

**The Senate** postponed consideration of a $6,000,000,000 supplemental measure, principally money for the Navy, so that members might have more time to study it. The Appropriations Committee had unanimously approved the bill, which would boost the fiscal year's outlay for the Navy to $30,827,000,000.

**President Roosevelt** said he had had an exceedingly successful and interesting talk Wednesday with Wendell L. Willkie, but he would not go into details because, he explained, he could not disclose military secrets. He remarked, in addition, that he was afraid no controversy could be worked up about anything. Mr. Willkie has persistently called for opening up a second front.

**President Roosevelt** conferred with Myron C. Taylor, his personal representative at the Vatican, who returned to the United States Sunday via London.

## In Europe: Nazis Confine Clergymen in Norway

**A new blow at Norway's church** was struck by the Nazi Quisling government which in its boldest attempt yet to take over all church property, confined more than 1,100 clergymen to house arrest. Official Norwegian sources in London who reported the new move said that Quisling has ordained hundreds of unqualified laymen to fill the vacant pulpits of some 750 churches throughout the country.

**Execution of 500 Serbs** charged with participation in a new revolt in "conquered" Yugoslavia was reported by Balkan sources in London, simultaneously with reports that Croat peasant insurgents had captured three towns from the Axis puppet forces. [Page 7.]

**Frenchmen revolted** against increased German pressure to get French workers to go to Germany, causing outbreaks of armed violence at Lyon, Chambery, and Annecy—all in the unoccupied zone. [Page 1.]

**Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,** United States Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in London by plane on the invitation of Prime Minister Churchill, it was disclosed in London.

**Suicide in Bucharest** of General Foresco, Mayor of the Rumanian capital, was reported by the Swiss Telegraph Agency.

**Twenty-five Luxemburgers** have been executed by the Germans in reprisals for the recent general strike called in protest against annexation of the Grand Duchy by Germany, it was reported by the Luxemburg Government in exile in London.

**No Nobel prizes** are to be awarded this year due to wartime conditions, it was reported by the Swedish-American news exchange in New York.

**Traffic in false ration books** in occupied France is admitted by the German controlled Paris Radio to have disrupted the rationing system.

**Pierre Laval,** French Chief of Government is regularly conferring with Jacques Doriot, French Fascist leader, according to the official German news agency. The British Radio reported that M. Doriot is scheduled to be Laval's successor in the event that the latter fails to meet German demands for 150,000 skilled French laborers.

## New England: Married Women Urged to Work

**Married women** in Bay State urged to seek defense jobs by State Selective Service Director. [Page 2.]

**Registration dates** for fuel distributors changed to Oct. 27 and 28, with no change contemplated in dates set for consumer registration. [Page 2.]

**Labor contract** which led to sole New England seizure of a war plant completed by new management of S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston. [Page 2.]

**Birth control** referendum causes one of Massachusetts' hottest election battles. [Page 5.]

## National: Railroads at Peak in War Service

**Railroads** have increased their war service to such an extent that there's hardly any slack left in facilities, it was announced by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, and John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads. [Financial Page.]

**Remarking** that "the complaint, as I see it, is a library in itself," Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum in New York has extended to Nov. 2 the time for the Associated Press to answer a Government anttirust law complaint filed Aug. 28.

## Americas: Costa Rica to Increase Food Output

**Costa Rica** announced the signing of an agreement to increase its agricultural output to provide urgently needed foodstuffs for the Panama Canal Zone.

## The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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### Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3**

### Toward a Free Orient

The subject of freedom for the peoples of the Orient has reached a new high pitch of interest in past weeks. The Willkie visit to Chungking and President Roosevelt's implied approval of the Willkie mission, were followed by a formal Anglo-American statement that the end of extraterritorial rights in China—long a symbol of friction between East and West—will be negotiated at once.

Behind this lies the insistent request of the Eastern spokesmen for a new order of racial equality at the peace tables, after the war. The subject is discussed by Taraknath Das, Hindu scholar and specialist on Oriental affairs, as part of "The World We Want" Series: first page of the second section.

# Entertainers, Evacuees Land As Survivors

**Officers and men, after sinkings, ready for new assignments — Bebe Daniels, actress, arrives.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

AN EAST COAST PORT, Oct. 16—An unpublishable number of evacuees from Britain and surviving crew members of torpedoed United Nations merchantmen, after safe arrival yesterday, had dispersed today,—evacuees to permanent or temporary homes, seamen to new assignments in the battle of shipping.

Those reported arriving include Bebe Daniels, actress and wife of Ben Lyon, actor; also returning were entertainers from the armed-service "circuit" and others who had been engaged abroad on missions in connection with the war effort.

Ship officers and men of many races and tongues told of being afloat for hours in icy waters before being picked up from lifeboats and rafts sighted by friendly vessels. The Navy had previously announced the sinkings.

The survivors described sinkings of American merchantmen in northern seas during attacks by German torpedo bombers and submarines.

They were met by representatives of the Seafarers' International Union of North America and the National Maritime Union, the two maritime unions, and by representatives of the United Seamen's Service.

From the waterfront, the crew members and their sea-going duffel bags were transported to a central reception point, where they were registered and fed. Nearly all the seamen then entrained for New York, to be paid off and then assigned new berths on United Nations ships. While here in port, Red Cross hospitality was available and seemed much appreciated.

With women and children first ashore, the evacuees were sped in beach wagons and other mobilized vehicles to trains and other prearranged localities. During debarkation, the waterfront was heavily guarded, the passengers cleared after customary investigation by customs officials, and F. B. I. officers.

At the reception center, the seamen were allowed to speak freely of their experiences.

"Ship out again?" repeated Franklin R. Martin of San Francisco, a water tender. "You bet."

"We're a long way from being licked. The minute I can get another ship I'll be aboard her and I don't care where she's going."

Gus Bierrum, Danish first mate of a United States freighter, told the story of the sinking of his ship.

"We'd been sailing all alone for 36 hours," he related, "when suddenly, at about 6:30 a. m., we were hit by a torpedo from a U-boat. The ship began sinking, but it went down so fast we didn't have a chance to use our guns. We were listing too badly.

"The 40 men of our ship scrambled for the lifeboat. Then the submarine came to the surface. We hadn't seen any trace of it before. It began firing at our ship, blazed away with about 60 shells. The next thing the U-boat came alongside our lifeboat and one of the officers wanted to know what cargo we were carrying. Then the U-boated dived again and we were left alone on the open sea."

# Americans Shelled on Guadalcanal; Germans Reach Volga in Stalingrad; U. S. War Cost in Year at 74 Billions

**Roosevelt discloses huge sum for war needs, with sharp decline in nonwar spending.**

**By Joseph G. Harrison**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The United States will spend the colossal sum of $74,000,000,000 on war during the year ending June 30, 1943, President Roosevelt disclosed today.

In a message to Congress detailing a sharp downward trend in nonwar spending, the President showed that this country will lay out some $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 more on war during the present fiscal year than was thought possible when the budget was drawn up last January.

This immense sum, which comes to more than $1,400,000,000 a week, is estimated to be nearly two thirds of the national income.

In addition, the country will spend an extra $6,000,000,000 this fiscal year on regular Government services and the interest on the public debt which he estimated at $1,850,000,000. This gives a grand, over-all estimated expenditure of $80,044,000,000.

The gigantic upward swing in war expenditures can be seen from the fact that during the fiscal year ending last June, this Government spent $26,011,000,000 on military and naval items. The year before that the figure was but $6,301,000,000.

**Cut in Unemployment Aid**

The President told Congress that, although there is sometimes great difficulty in separating "war" and "nonwar" expenditures, "important reductions . . . have been made without sacrificing humanitarian considerations."

These reductions in nonwar expenditudes total roughly $1,000,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1942 these civilian outlays came to $5,126,000,000 as against an estimated $4,194,000,000 for 1943. By far the largest part of this reduction was borne by the so-called "new services since 1932," there being little change in the funds alloeated to the "pre-1932 (old) services."

The largest single cut of all occurred in unemployment relief, the 1943 figures being $435,000,000 as against $1,243,000,000 in 1942. The high point in this item was reached in the fiscal year 1939 when the country spent $2,677,000,000 on relief.

Another sizable cut is being felt in the agricultural adjustment program, last year's figure of $910,000,000 contrasting with a current figure of $790,000,000.

**Cost Summary by Years**

Among the old services, the biggest reduction came in public works, this year's total being $592,000,000, as against $690,000,000 for last. There was, on the other hand, an increase in veterans' pensions and benefits from $552,000,000 to $590,000,000.

In order to demonstrate the extraordinary rate at which the United States is now spending money, President Roosevelt in-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

**Heroic Russian defense likened to stand by Allies at Verdun in World War 1.**

*From Berlin, from France, from Pearl Harbor, from Java, Mr. Harsch has reported the war. Now, in Washington, he is studying the strategic situation against the background of his familiarity with our extensively spread battlefronts.*

**By Joseph C. Harsch**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Germans may have reached the Volga. But the Russian flag still flies over the battered rubble heaps of Stalingrad—once one of the Soviet's greatest industrial centers.

Hitler's enemies may be making a desperate effort to accomplish a limited objective before the enforced lull of winter.

But there is still a Russian front, a Russian defense line, and organized Russian armies.

These are all heartening facts.

But they are not the kind of facts which justify the slightest relaxation in the war effort.

Russia has not won the war for the other United Nations.

Russia has prevented the war from being lost.

Russia has preserved for others the chance of winning it at some future day if the others can ever achieve the power, the unity and the will to put it over.

That is the precise meaning of the magnificent Russian defense of the great city on the Volga. It has the same meaning that the defense of Verdun had during the last war, and as Great Britain's survival under Hitler's huge air blitz of 1940.

**Strategic Points**

At Verdun, in the skies over England, and at Stalingrad, a war could have been completely, irrevocably lost. Verdun saved the last war for the ultimate counter-offensive.

But this is important—it saved the war, it did not win it.

Britain's refusal to be bombed into submission in 1940 saved this war, it did not win it.

And this war had to be saved once more. That the Russians have accomplished at Stalingrad where failure would in all probability have meant losing the war.

This distinction between saving and winning the war is all important. To win it it must be saved until the United Nations are ready for their great counteroffensive. But we can go on saving it for a long time without winning and without being any nearer final victory.

Actually the successful defense of Stalingrad does not bring the United Nations much nearer victory since the others were not ready at the crucial moment to take advantage of Russia's defensive success. Russia denied a real and decisive victory to Hitler, but either the means or the will was lacking to capitalize on that denial.

Hitler had stripped other fronts for the Stalingrad offensive.

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

Wide World

**Men of Vichy**

**Marshal Henri Pétain, French Chief of State (left), indulges in what may be a gesture of protestation as he discusses events with Pierre Laval, Chief of Government.**

# French Disorders Flare; 'Chutes Land Small Arms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 16—Reports of serious disorders in Unoccupied France over the "recruiting" of workers for Germany were anticipated in Lisbon as a result of the stories told by travelers arriving in the Portuguese Capital from French territory during the past few days.

Since Aug. 26, when Vichy authorities opened their campaign of arrests and deportations, the travelers disclosed, the Laval Government has lost approximately 70 per cent of its supporters. The defection was particularly large in church and religious circles, it was said.

Last week the position was said to have reached such a pitch that Chief of Government Pierre Laval's newly formed "Service de l'Ordre de la Légion" was covering the danger areas armed with tommy-guns, revolvers, and mounted motorcycles. This organization, which is becoming daily more powerful, may soon control Unoccupied France in order to prevent the serious unrest which was predicted in certain areas and which appears to include among its functions deliberate provocation in order to discover enemies of the regime.

Owing to M. Laval's apparent failure to deliver for work in Germany 150,000 Frenchmen, more severe measures everywhere are expected for the second half of this month. This is causing the country people to hide all possible food and arms against future contingencies. Reports reaching Lisbon agree the Free Zone has shaken off much of its lethargy under the lead of both Protestant and Roman Catholic churchmen and is now united against the Government police.

[The Bishop of Montauban, in Unoccupied France, has issued a pastoral letter in which he condemns the anti-Semitic meas-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

**NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—CBS reported hearing the Vichy Radio broadcast a Laval Government statement today that "arms and explosives" had been dropped by parachute in French territory.**

**The statement was issued following a session of the Vichy cabinet. CBS quoted it as follows:**

**"At the proposal of [Joseph] Barthelemy, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice, the Cabinet decided to hand over to the State Tribunal all authors or accomplices of acts which constitute a grave attack against the interior security of the State and were committed when arms and explosives were dropped by parachute in French territory."**

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 16 (AP)—Violent disorders have broken out in the Unoccupied Zone of France as the Nazis increased their pressure to get French workers to go to Germany, dispatches to the Swiss press reported today.

Lyon, Chambéry, and Annecy were mentioned as trouble centers in a dispatch to the Tribune de Lausanne, which said that while details were lacking, it "is known that violent outbreaks occurred and that public forces [whether police, gendarmes, or Army units was not specified] had to intervene, and that blood flowed."

This dispatch said there were unconfirmed reports "that bombs were thrown, that the public forces had used weapons, chiefly hand grenades, that railway stations and other strategic points were occupied by troops."

**British Radiocast**

[The British radio said this morning, in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York, that "there are reports that a special military tribunal has been

*Continued on Page 6, Column 2*

**Japanese bring up fresh forces in battle for island in Solomons; fighting intensified.**

**By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor**

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The landing of large Japanese reinforcements, including artillery and other equipment on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, indicates that Japan is prepared to throw all its forces into its attempt to dislodge the Americans from their strategic hold there.

Heavy shelling of the American positions has already begun, according to the Navy announcement, while patrol planes have discovered a large concentration of ships—presumably transports and naval protection off Shortland Island 259 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

American defense forces will clearly be tested to the utmost to hold their own against this concentrated attack, which is no doubt intended as a prelude to ousting the United Nations from New Guinea and freeing the Japanese supply lines from a serious threat.

Happily, American air forces are still able to use the Guadalcanal airfield and bombers are attacking Japanese sea-borne forces at various points on Santa Isabella Island to the north, while American motor torpedo boats are endeavoring to attack the convoys engaged in landing.

In Russia, the fate of Stalingrad is once more in the balance. German reports that frontal attacks had been abandoned now appear to have been a rather obvious ruse. Two Nazi infantry divisions, paced by 100 tanks, started an early morning attack on a one- or two-mile front and claimed to have reached the Volga.

The Russians seem not to have been completely taken by surprise and under cover of darkness moved back to prepared positions. Whether the Germans have reached the river, or not, they are finding the defense as determined as ever. More than 36 of their tanks were said to have been knocked out.

Evidence that something unusual was under foot came yesterday when a series of seven attacks were launched toward the Dzerzhinsky tractor factory, which now seems to have fallen to the invader.

Meanwhile the United States Navy announced occupation of another of the Andreanof Islands 125 miles east of Kiska in the Aleutians, while Kiska itself has been bombed again. In the other hemisphere the United Nations have been equally active in the air with a major attack on Cologne by 300 to 400 planes loaded with 2,000-lb. block-busting bombs.

## Solomons:

### American Positions Shelled by Japanese

The Japanese landing of large reinforcements with eqiupment, including artillery, on Guadalcanal Island and the shelling of American positions on the island, were reported by the United States Navy today.

A large concentration of enemy ships also has been discovered near Shortland Island about 259 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, a Navy communiqué said, in addition to the enemy naval units in the southeastern Solomon Islands.

Presence of United States motor torpedo boats in the Solomons area was disclosed in a report that enemy warships shelling American positions on Guadalcanal the night of Oct. 14-15 were attacked by these torpedo boats, which reported a probable torpedo hit on a Japanese cruiser.

During the morning of Oct. 14, the Navy said, searching planes sent out to scout the enemy strafed and damaged nine enemy planes on the beach at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island, about 115 miles north of Guadalcanal.

The same afternoon, Navy and Marine Corps dive-bombers, escorted by fighters, left Guadal-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 3*

## *Off for a Coast Guard Training Voyage*

Wide World

**The Danmark Heads for the Open Sea**

**This stately Danish square-rigger, Danmark, is now a training ship for young Coast Guard cadets who will man the fighting cutters and provide officer material for the transports. Here under full sail she heads for the open sea where the cadets will learn the ropes the "hard way." Not only in training but on actual duty sailing ships are now being used by the United States Coast Guard.**

# Over the Top in Scrap Metal Forecast for Bay State by WPB

The War Production Board gave out the opinion this morning that Massachusetts would go over the top in the collection of scrap by the end of the week. The State has already collected more than half of its 60,000-ton quota, declared John D. Orr, Executive Secretary. Returns are by no means final, even in the areas where scrap already has been reported. Reports have been coming in so rapidly that it has been impossible for the WPB offices to keep figures up to the minute.

The various departments in the State House, answering Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's plea for more scrap, have produced many interesting items as well as several thousand tons of scrap vitally needed for the war industries.

From the office of Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner of Conservation, came the report that more than 500 tons of valuable steel and other scrap material have been obtained by release of an abandoned New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad bridge which has been standing in the Robinson State Park in Springfield.

Out on the Mohawk Trail woodsmen have recovered a 10-ton steam roller which had been dumped into a ravine and buried when its apparent usefulness was over.

A large steam boiler which originally operated the cog railway at the top of Mount Holyoke also is being dismantled for salvage as the railway was electrified

*Continued on Page 2, Column 3*

# Union Gets 'Just What It Wants' from Woods Plant's New Management

## Fuel-Oil Dealer Must Register Oct. 27 or 28

Dates on which dealers, suppliers, and peddlers of fuel oil in New England are to register for rationing have been changed and are now Oct. 27 and 28.

The announcement by the Office of Price Administration this morning also included the statement that it might be a good idea for consumers to get their ration application blanks directly from the local War Price and Rationing Board, rather than to wait for the dealer to mail the application to them.

At present, no change is contemplated in the dates already set for registration of consumers in Massachusetts.

Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Executive, said he had been advised by Washington that in order to facilitate the printing of the largest number of forms ever required simultaneously, the Government Printing Office has, for the first time, allocated much of the work to be done in the various regions.

By this means, Mr. Shoup said, "forms OPA R-1100 and R-1103, which are applications for fuel oil and kerosene, already have been sent out to various State offices and are being distributed to local War Price and Rationing Boards as rapidly as possible."

## Gas Quota Penalty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The War Production Board today penalized the Connecticut Refining Company, West Haven, Conn., on charges of violating its order establishing gasoline quotas for service stations.

WPB charged the company made deliveries in gasoline in excess of quotas to 38 filling stations. Twenty-seven of these each received more than 1,000 gallons above authorized amounts, WPB said.

The order prohibited the company from delivering more than 25 per cent of the normal gallonage to each of these 27 stations during October, November, and December.

## Service Men's Art Is to Be Judged By Boston Critics

Paintings done by soldiers and sailors in their free time will be judged by a jury composed of some of Boston's art experts tomorrow in the Grace Horne Galleries on Dartmouth Stret.

Surprisingly, few military subjects are portrayed in the nearly 300 entries already received from men of the First Service Command and the First Naval District. The majority of the contestants submitted either watercolor landscapes or oil portraits.

Judges include William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts; Arthur W. Heintzelman, etcher and Curator of the Wiggin Collection at the Boston Public Library; Dr. Paul J. Sachs, Associate Director of the Fogg Museum; Thomas Metcalf of the Institute of Modern Art and George R. Shaw 2d, formerly of the Shaw Gallery.

Presentation of 13 cash prizes will be made a week from tomorrow in the Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street. The following Monday the 50 best pictures will be displayed in a sidewalk exhibition and sale in front of the New England Mutual Insurance Building on Boylston Street.

By a Staff Photographer

### Old 'Jalopies' Added to Growing Scrap Pile

**Boys at the Francis Parkman School, Walkhill Street, Jamaica Plain, have collected so much scrap within the last few days that 12,000 pounds were hauled away in trucks yesterday. The scrap metal continues to come in by the delivery truckload. Shown here are three abandoned automobiles, which the boys persuaded their fathers to tow to the school premises to be added to other loads of scrap.**

## New Auto Rates On Cut Basis In Few Weeks

A substantial reduction in compulsory automobile insurance rates for Massachusetts motorists in 1943 is fairly likely, according to State Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington who further said that the zone system of rating would be continued.

Announcement of the new rates will be made early in November, Mr. Harrington said, but he gave no hint as to what the rates would be.

Studies of the automobile situation in 1943 indicate that there will be at least 100,000 fewer cars registered in Massachusetts. This, coupled with the present emergency considerations warrant a material reduction, Mr. Harrington said.

Ordinarily, the rates are based on the number of claims arising from automobile accidents for the three preceding years, but this year, Mr. Harrington said, gasoline rationing, rubber shortage and group riding by war workers must be taken into consideration.

The Commissioner said that in addition to considering the records of July, August, and September, the three months which reflect the full effects of the war on automobile transportation, such problems as the effect of the dimout and possible blackouts on the number of accidents and the results of overcrowded highways in the vicinity of war industries enter into the rate making.

Group riding was an important factor, Mr. Harrington said, estimating that the average number of riders in each car had risen from 1.9 to 4.3, thus increasing the possible number of claims if a single car is involved in an accident.

### College Students to Hear Russian Relief Program

Vladimir Kasakevich, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, New York City, will speak on "Russian Schools and the War Effort" to college students in Greater Boston and their friends at an "after the game" meeting Saturday from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. in the Charles Hayden Memorial on Commonwealth Avenue. Russian battle and folk songs sung by Donna Jacques will be part of the musical program.

Students and faculty members representative of Greater Boston colleges are arranging details for the affair, which is sponsored by the College Division of the Russian War Relief Committee.

## Bay State Scrap Collection Speeded Up

*Continued from Page 1*

several years ago and the boiler has stood idle for years.

Many tons of scrap metal still remain in abandoned CCC camps, according to Commissioner Kenney. Governor Saltonstall has instructed him to call the matter to the attention of the proper Federal officials.

Samuel F. Doane, Regional Chief of Industrial Salvage, declared that Massachusetts industries are definitely lagging behind their quotas. Extraordinary efforts will have to be put forth by them, he said, between now and when snow flies, if the amounts asked for by the Government are to be realized.

"In the last fiscal week, October 8 to 14," he declared, "21,809,510 pounds or 10,904 tons, of scrap iron and steel were reported by Massachusetts industries. This was 762 tons short of the weekly quota of 11,666 tons expected. Other New England States also lagged. New England industries must turn in 24,791 tons of scrap iron and steel per week to meet their quota. Last week they only reported 17,732 tons, which was more than 7,000 tons short of what they were expected to turn in.

"It is a staggering salvage burden New England industries are asked to carry," says Mr. Doane, "but these are exceptional times and all of us are asked to perform extraordinary tasks. Uncle Sam is asking an all-out effort from all of us. New England industries never have failed in anything asked of them and I know they will rise to the occasion in the desperate situation that confronts the country and do their share in furnishing the scrap metals vitally essential to winning the war."

The industrial drive for scrap iron and steel is entirely separate from the present drive by the general public, which is a house to house and home to home appeal to the citizens of the State. The industrial drive will continue until Jan. 1, 1943, and even then may be lengthened to meet the ever increasing demands of war.

These same ever increasing war demands also are likely to cause an extension in the public scrap iron and steel campaign. It was scheduled to end in Boston and large Massachusetts cities tomorrow and continue in the country and farming districts until snow flies. The farm belt is one of the most prolific sources of scrap and as yet this has only been tapped. Big scrap iron and steel returns from country districts are expected will pour in throughout November.

Salvage officials now are massing their forces for the regular monthly tin can collections which will be held in all tin can areas except the City of Boston, next week. Because of the task of collecting the mountains of scrap iron that has piled up in school yards and other places, which will require much labor and many trucks to load and take to the dealers, Boston has postponed its tin can collections until next month. No other reports of tin can collection postponments have as yet been made to the War Production Board.

War Production Board officials ask that all housewives, restaurant men and hotel keepers continue their day to day saving of tin cans and keep them in clean receptacles awaiting the collection days.

**Need Growing**

"As our fighting forces continue to expand and take their battle stations in all corners of the globe so does the need for tin to transport and preserve food and medicines to them to continue to grow," says Gurth F. Chambers, Regional Salvage Director for New England. "The Axis continues to hold 90 per cent of the tin ore producing areas of the world. There is only one place where we can get the tin required by our fighting forces and that is from American homes and eating places.

"Armies on the march, armies at the front chiefly depend on canned foods and liquids. The importance of tin to transport and preserve the food for our soldiers and sailors cannot be overestimated. But tin also is required for many other war essentials. It is used in the manufacture of gas masks, airplanes, tanks, battleships, guns and gun emplacements, radio, telegraph and telephone communications, and is an important part of Babbit metal used in all machinery.

"In the August and September tin can collections Massachusetts housewives, restaurant men and hotel keepers came through with flying colors. The boys at the front expect to keep up their good work. We all are hoping for record breaking tin can collections every month from now on."

The old four-ton animal ambulance belonging to the Angell Memorial Hospital, which for more than 30 years has been a familiar sight hereabouts as it sped on its errands of mercy, was given up to salvage yesterday. It was presented by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to B. G. Waters, acting for the War Production Board. The hospital recently bought two new ambulances to replace the old one. On its last journey the ambulance carried a camel that was given to Mayor Tobin.

Rhode Island this morning held the lead in the states reporting highest scrap totals per capita. It has turned in 72.9 pounds per person, a total tonnage of 26,000. Kansas is next with 72.2 pounds (65,000 tons), and Nevada follows with 70.3 pounds (3,870 tons).

With 37 states reporting, the total of scrap turned in nationally to date is 1,826,954 tons.

## *Scramble Opens As Gas Coupons Rain From Sky*

Gasoline ration coupons literally "rained" from the skies of downtown Boston today.

Of course, they were useless to finders because it is illegal to use coupons that are not attached to books and not issued to the user, but the scramble to recover them as they wafted downward along a section of Washington Street near Newspaper Row and on Water Street gave the opposite impression to bystanders—if there were any who were not scrambling for coupons themselves.

Newsboys, businessmen, even a policeman, were seen to gather them eagerly. Many of them were charred and some partially burned but out of the total salvage some good coupons were found.

The solution was found by a call to the Office of Price Administration, where it was learned that the Boston Rationing Board on Devonshire Street was burning unused coupons to be sure that they were kept out of the hands of "chiselers." Many of the coupons, however, escaped up the flue as they were sucked up by the strong draft and then floated into space to come down in busy downtown Boston.

## Time and Half Pay Hits Maine Farms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Elimination of time and a half payments for overtime to "inexperienced farm help" will be sought by potato growers, Representative Frank Fellows (R) of Maine, said yesterday.

Mr. Fellows said in a statement that the growers would ask the Wage-Hour Division of the Labor Department:

"That the interpretation of the Wage and Hour Law be liberalized by the Department to a point that will not hamper the farmers by requiring time and a half payments to inexperienced farm labor, which under present conditions is too young, too old, and without any former experience in farm labor.

"Most present day farm labor available," Mr. Fellows said is "therefore worth only half as much as previously used farm labor, for which farmers are obliged to pay twice as much as formerly."

### Fellows Made Consultant Of OWI in New England

Harold E. Fellows, General Manager of Station WEEI, has been appointed Consultant to the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information in New England.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, in the Veterans Building, Walden Street, Concord, at 8 p. m.

### Saturday

A talk on the museum treasures of the Museum of Fine Arts will be given by Mrs. Sayward at 11 a. m. At 3 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will lecture on "Medieval Art." Open free to the public.

A lecture will be given at The Twentieth Century Association, 2 Joy Street, by C. Brooke Elliott on "India, Today and Tomorrow," at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

"The Warning," a sound film made during an actual air raid on a British City, will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. And accompanying sound film, "City of Wax," pictures the building of an intricate bee city and the habits of the queens, drones, and workers. Admission free.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4.**

## Complaints Dismissed In 12 Gasoline Cases

Complaints against 12 of the 29 men from Metropolitan Boston who were taken into custody recently on charges of violation of the gasoline rationing regulations were dismissed today by United States Commissioner William C. Rogers, because of a lacy of commercialism in their cases. Practically all of the others already have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, said that in the cases of these 12 men the "absence of elements of commercialism, racketeering, or professional, willful violation prompted the recommendation that these cases be dismissed with a warning." He stressed the fact, however, that this action "was not to be considered a precedent for future decisions because by this time the people are fully informed as to the necessity and requirements of gasoline ration regulations."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## Murray Firm Of Dallas Is Now in Charge

Final details of the labor contract at the only war plant in New England to be seized by the government were rounded off today.

The new management of the S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston announced this morning that it had come to complete agreement with the union. Both sides said that when typed, the contract would be signed the first of the week.

It was because of the unwillingness of the former management to concede labor policies ordered by the Government that the Army took possession two months ago, and then turned the property over to new operators this week.

"We got everything we wanted," commented Arthur R. Hannigan, business agent of the Boston Amalgamated local of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Woods plant is one of 10 in which Mr. Hannigan's local is established.

**New Management's View**

H. B. Braude, who is now in charge of the plant for the new company—the Murray Company of Dallas, Texas—said:

"We found the union men a very satisfactory group to work with, and feel we are going to get along well with them.

"Coming in cold, we will have to depend on the labor-management production committee we are setting up to a large extent in operating the plant. This committee will be broader than the usual labor-management committee formed to encourage suggestions for increasing production.

"The way the committee works will supply a real test of what a labor-management committee can do. Both the management and the labor representatives on the production commitee are very enthusiastic about the possibilities.

"The three men representing the men in the shop were chosen by an election among the men.

"I have been particularly impressed by the high type of intelligence and common sense displayed by the labor men on this committee."

Today's conference was held in Mr. Braude's office at the plant. The union spokesmen consisted of Mr. Hannigan, Mathew Matison, field organizer for the Congress of Industrial Organizations union, and the shop committee.

The two points included in the new contract to which the old management particularly objected were the maintenance of membership clause and arbitration. Maintenance of membership requires that a man belonging to the union must keep up his membership in good standing for the period of the contract, as a condition of employment. However a 15-day opportunity to resign was given.

Mr. Matison said that the 15-day period began when the War Labor Board handed down its decision calling for this clause, which was in August, and that no resignations nad been received.

The arbitration provision written by the War Labor Board gave the naming of a third and impartial arbitrator in a board of three to the United States Department of Labor.

A minor angle at issue concerned arbitration of changes of standards in production. It was a change in production last winter which originated the labor dispute.

In general Mr. Matison said the new contract was a standard labor agreement.

## 500 Skilled Craftsmen Needed For Overseas

A call for 500 skilled craftsmen from Massachusetts for overseas duty with the 304th and 537th heavy maintenance companies has been issued by the Army Ordnance branch.

Types of craftsmen needed as ordnance soldiers are blacksmiths, carpenters, draftsmen, electricians, machinists, mechanics, plumbers, telephone operators, toolmakers, welders, automobile body repairmen and many others. Men selected, if qualified, will be given immediate ratings with possibility of advancement.

Recruiting officers will be in Massachusetts next week and will keep the following schedule: Oct. 19 and 20—Lawrence, Public Library; Oct. 21—Springfield, 500 Columbus Avenue; Oct. 22, 23, 24, and 25—Brookline, 31 Boylston Street, Brookline Village. The recruiting drive is sponsored by the National Automobile Dealers Association.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

**Boston and Vicinity:** Slightly cooler tonight; gentle winds.

**Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont:** Little change in temperature.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island:** Slightly cooler tonight.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 4:37 p. m.; height 10.3 feet. Saturday, 5:39 a. m.; height 9.3 feet. Light all vehicles Friday by 6:32 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

**Labor Contract Completed**

**H. B. Braude, left, new manager at the S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston, going over labor agreement with Arthur R. Hannigan, business agent for the union in the plant. The Woods concern, which is making shells for the Government, was seized by the Army in August after the original management declined to write into a labor contract provisions ordered by the Government.**

## Married Women Urged to Go Into War Industries Jobs

**War Activities in New England**

**Women Should Seek War Jobs**—All married women who are able should seek jobs in war industries, Col. Ralph M. Smith, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service, said today.

Many married women who are ager to work apparently have hesitated to seek employment on the theory that as a "working wife" they would no longer be financially dependent upon their husbands and that they might jeopardize the husband's Selective Service status. The state Director pointed out that the recent enactment by Congress of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance and Allotment Act of 1942 provided for bona-fide family relationships in the home rather than actual financial support as a preliminary test of dependency.

In the process of reviewing the cases of married men with wives only local draft boards are giving consideration to the fact of whether a wife is "working or is capable of working." This last phrase "or is capable of working," Colonel Smith said, will have an important bearing on whether the husband will be placed in Class 1-A. It is reasonable to assume that, other things being equal, a registrant whose wife is working or is capable of working will be placed in Class 1-A so that many wives who have delayed seeking jobs in the hope that their husbands might be deferred longer might better take employment immediately, the Selective Service Director said.

**Ham and Eggs in a Can**—A real American dish will follow United States soldiers right to the front lines in World War II as a result of a new development by food experts of the Army's Quartermaster Corps, it was announced today at First Service Command Headquarters. Precooked and finely ground, the ham and eggs are canned for shipment. All that a hungry soldier needs to do, according to the Quartermaster Corps, is to open the can and light a fire on which can and contents are placed. The result—ham and scrambled eggs, said to taste as good as the fresh variety.

**He Wanted Bonds**—The skipper asked the usual "how much?" when Corp. Frank E. Baker of Hartford, Conn., stationed at Fort Devens, walked in to ask where he could buy war bonds.

Corporal Baker pulled a check from his pocket and handed it over, commenting: It's all I've got, but I'll have to get along on the government's $66 a month." The check was for $2,500 and the skipper recorded the largest individual purchase at the post to date.

**Navy Recruiting Office Enlarged**—To accommodate the rush of 18 and 19-year-old youths eager to enlist in the Navy the Boston recruiting office of the Navy has had to enlarge its quarters. Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., officer in charge, has announced. More than 50 per cent of all applications now are in the 18-19 age group, most of them wanting to learn a trade which will help them obtain employment after the war, Lieutenant Powers said.

## Passengers Must Leave Conveyance At Air Raid Alarm

Passengers on buses, trolley cars, and elevated trains now have definite instructions to leave the vehicles and seek better shelter in the event of an air raid.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has ruled that this practice will afford civilians maximum safety and should become a part of the air raid code.

Previously the general practice has been to evacuate such vehicles, but in some cases it has been considered optional.

If no satisfactory shelter is near the first station, where the driver will stop, occupants should get out nonetheless and scatter, as a direct hit would "undoubtedly cause heavy casualties," General Needham said.

## G. E. President Visits Lynn Works

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP) — Gerard E. Swope, President of the General Electric Co., said today that his organization now was employing 145,000 men and women workers in its various plants solely in the production of war goods.

Here for an inspection of the company's three Lynn plants, Mr. Swope said in an interview he was impressed with the part women were playing in taking over work formerly done by men.

This replacement, he added, was progressing as rapidly as possible and many jobs were being made possible for performance by women by development of new machines which eliminate heavy work.

Th postwar period, Mr. Swope predicted, would be one of opportunity. He said he believed that manufacturers would be able after the war to profit by lessons they now are learning under pressure—notably new ways of getting greater production.

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# Wickard: No Nonessential Farm Crops

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 16 (AP)—To win the war United States farmers must concentrate all future efforts on "absolute essential" foods, Secretary of Agriculture Claude E. Wickard, said in a message to the National Reclamation Association yesterday.

He emphasized that agricultural products should be grown as close as possible to points of consumption and shipment to reduce the transportation burden.

"We will not be able to produce all for which there will be need, even by the fullest possible use of our available farm, machinery and manpower resources," he asserted.

"We must make some shift in production from crops of which we now have reserves, such as wheat and cotton, to other essential crops for which war needs have created an increased demand. Of especial importance are soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed for oil. We shall have to make other shifts in production from crops of low nutritive value to those of high nutritive value. We need more meat, dairy and poultry products."

The indicated production of all crops in the country this year is 13 per cent above the record high of 1937, the Agriculture Secretary said in a telegram to the Association's convention.

Earlier delegates heard J. W. Haw, agricultural director for the Northern Pacific Railway, assert that there is "irrefutable evidence that an ebb tide has begun in our production of foods and fibers."

The country's leaders have been "criminally tardy" in halting this trend, Mr. Haw declared.

He proposed that the government extent agriculture priorities in a degree co-equal and coordinate with the arms and shipbuilding programs, with regard to manpower, machinery, and other necessities.

## Reclamation Praised

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday asked the nation's reclamation leaders to "keep up the good fight" in connection with land and water resource development.

In a letter to convention delegates the President said: "For 10 years your organization has been fighting for the development of the arid third of our country by wise utilization of the West's precious water resources. You have had remarkable success in that fight, in which I am proud to have been allied with you.

"Now, with the needs of the war program uppermost in mind, my message to you is to keep up the good fight. Never before have the West's land and water resources meant so much to the nation.

"Reclamation already has made great contributions to the war production program by expansion of its output of electric power to turn the wheels of war industry. It must continue that work and do more. As a greater output of western agriculture is required in support of an all-out program of good production, reclamation must be ready to assist the West.

"Those two production programs, based on power and irrigation, go hand in hand in the West. They are vital in war. In peace they likewise will serve the nation. They will stabilize the West, provide employment, and make possible farm homes for returning servicemen and war industrial workers. Your effort to advance these programs is a service to the nation."

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# What Steamship Cuts Promote

**Pioneer Flight Finally Means Vast Network of Planes**

**Drastic curtailment of steamship services has isolated many countries throughout the world, but in Central and South America the extensive lines operated by Pan American Airways keep inter-American transportation alive. From its meager beginning—Miami to Key West to Havana—the Pan American system through the Americas has expanded during the last 14 years to the vast network shown on this map.**

# 14 Years of Wings Over Miami Spread 'Airwork' 34,000 Miles

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla.—Fourteen years ago this month a six-passenger amphibian plane spread its wings over this city in the inaugural flight of an aerial transportation system that has made Miami the world's largest international air gateway.

Since that 240-mile flight to Havana by the way of Key West, the international air routes from Miami have spread out in a vast network embracing 34,000 miles, only 5,000 short of the 39,000 miles covered by all United States air line combined.

The original list of six passengers has grown into more than 100,000 annually on the fleet Clippers speeding between the Americas on the extensive routes operated by Pan American Airways. The fourteenth anniversary of the company's operations in Miami is given new significance this year by official recognition of the city's position as the world's largest port of entry for air passengers.

Fourteen years after the first Miami-Key West-Havana flight, the State Department and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs have established a joint office here to greet prominent and official visitors to the United States from Latin America. Heading the office is William C. Burdett, a veteran of the diplomatic service in South America.

**Pan American Sets Pace**

Miami's ascendance to this position of importance in international relations runs parallel with Pan American Airways' growth from its lone route to Cuba to the extensive network of air lanes now operated from the company's eastern division headquarters in Miami.

Although Pan American began its flights to Cuba from Key West in 1927, inauguration of the Miami service on Sept. 15, 1928, launched a rapid spread across the Caribbean and into South and Central America.

It was in September of 1929 that Pan American planes leaped from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Port of Spain in Trinidad and then to Paramaribo on the northeast shoulder of South America.

Around and across the vast continent to the south the air lines spread until today the Clippers are flying more than 800,000 miles a month—almost equal to a round-the-world trip every day—to touch at 41 ports in 19 nations and 13 colonial possessions.

This aerial service was tying close the cultural and business ties between the Americas long before the Good Neighbor policy was conceived. Clipper wings placed the capitals of the Western Hemisphere only a few hours and days apart.

In September, 1940, Pan American reduced this time still further by inaugurating a new service with high-altitude landplanes to cut two days from the flying time between the United States and capitals and trade centers on South America's east coast.

**Eliminating 900 Miles**

With these high-altitude Clippers and a "cut off" across Brazil from Belem to Rio de Janeiro, which eliminated 900 miles from the old coastal route, Pan American put Buenos Aires only 3½ days out of Miami.

While carrying out these international operations, Pan American also was supplanting the Axis-controlled air lines which had gained an early foothold in South America. Co-operating with various South American governments, Pan American assisted in nationalizing services formerly operated by German and Italian companies.

From the 1,200 passengers carried through Miami in 1928, the flow of international air travelers increased to 95,517 in 1941, and is expected to surpass that figure this year. The 95,517 arrivals and departures last year were nearly triple the combined total of 34,528 at the international air gateways of New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Brownsville, Texas.

From the Miami start have grown the company's trans-ocean services to Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Upon these international operations fell the great load of wartime transportation when the war reduced the movement of surface vessels. Government priorities control plane space today as the Clippers speed passengers and cargo vital to the war effort.

# Already-Damaged Free Press Charge Gets Into Congressional Record

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—A statement that "real damage to the freedom of the press" already has been done by recent Federal actions against the Associated Press and Chicago Tribune writers was in the Congressional Record today.

Representative Jessie Sumner (R), of Illinois, told the House yesterday it seemed that "some administrators want to find out what will happen to America if they try running it with a frightened press."

"Not long ago," she said, "your government filed a criminal charge against writers of one of our popular midwestern newspapers, the Chicago Tribune. A Grand Jury dismissed the charge.

"Now, a few weeks later, one hears that the government has filed suit on some technical charge against the Associated Press. The merits of the case are not decided. Whatever the decision, real damage to the freedom of the press has already been done by government."

[The Federal suit charges the Associated Press with violation of the antitrust laws, citing by-law provisions governing membership applications and the requirement that news gathered by A.P. member newspapers must be furnished exclusively to the co-operative organization.]

Earlier, Representative Elmer J. Holland (D), of Pennsylvania, repeated previous criticisms of Joseph M. Patterson and Eleanor Patterson, publishers, respectively, of the New York Daily News and Washington Times-Herald, accusing them of printing "lies and contradictions" in wartime editorials.

## Italian Hardships Stressed by Nazis

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Nazi press, declaring that the economic setup in Italy must be revised, is stressing the present difficulties in the Italian economy.

The Kölnische Zeitung, for example, said in an article received here that "nobody in Italy is deluded about the severity of the coming winter."

The economic setup in Italy must be changed, the paper added, since rich Italians still are able to buy what they like while 90 per cent of the people are not.

Prague's Neue Tag also pointed out that Italian coal and electricity rations have been reduced the second time within a year.

## Children: Stop Hoarding Pennies in Pig Banks

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Oct. 16

The Treasury announced Oct. 14 a 50 per cent cut in production of pennies, to about 60,000,000 a month, and appealed to the public, especially children, to stop saving pennies in pig banks.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Difector of the Mint, proposed that if every family dug up 10 pennies and put them in circulation, this would save 1,000 tons of copper needed for war industries.

# Two Civilian Houses Get Uniform Bids

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Two civilian manufacturers were awarded contracts for virtually the entire production of ready-made uniforms for the Navy's commissioned and chief petty officers for the "protection of naval personnel" from high prices and inferior clothing, the Senate Small Business Committee was told Oct. 15.

Capt. Frank P. Delahanty of the Bureau of Supply and Accounts said the order was issued when competition failed to bring about an improvement and that Cohen Goldman of New York and Joseph & Feiss of Cleveland, Ohio, were given the work on the recommendation of retail clothiers.

Complaint against the Navy's decision was voiced before the Committee Tuesday by Stanley J. Cummings of New York, executive secretary of the National Association of Uniform Manufacturers.

Mr. Delahanty said the Navy plan provided an allowance through WPB of 120 yards of woolen a week for tailors, or enough for 35 uniforms, and added that manufacturers of "made-to-measure" clothing could obtain priorities on woolens to make all uniforms for which their representatives obtained orders.

He testified that only two per cent of the Navy's commissioned officers purchased ready-made uniforms during peacetime and that uniform manufacturers did the bulk of their work for chauffeurs, police officers, hotel employees and others.

The officer testified that one manufacturer supplying non-commissioned officers in the Norfolk, Va., area sold his supply of woolens to Joseph & Feiss "when he learned the favorable price" at which they would deliver uniforms under the Navy contract.

## Kidnapers Sentenced To 20 Years in Prison

PIKEVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16 (AP)—Robert William Cote and Jack H. Triplett, accused of abducting the wife of an official in their escape from the Chillicothe, Ohio, reformatory, were sentenced to 20 years each by Federal Judge MacSwinford on charges of kidnaping and auto theft.

The two youths broke out of the Federal reformatory last month after forcing Mrs. R. W. Meier, wife of the chief clerk, into the trunk of her automobile and driving off in the car. When released from the trunk several miles from the prison, Mrs. Meier forced the car into the curb at Ashland, Ky., where Cote surrendered. Triplett was arrested 10 days later by F. B. I. agents at Williamson, W. Va.

# Pepper Urges War Jobs Near Labor Supply

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—A shift of war contracts to areas of labor surplus and establishment of a national migration policy were proposed today by Senator Claude Pepper, (D) of Florida, Chairman of a Senate Subcommittee investigating manpower problems.

"We cannot afford to shift millions of people to concentrated centers of war work if such work can be brought to people where they already are," Senator Pepper declared.

Senator Pepper's Committee scheduled later hearing on a resolution proposing a special investigation of the whole manpower question.

He said that while it would appear the great demands for labor could be satisfied in part by adoption of a policy to "subsidize" and guide the movement of people from surplus to shortage areas, "some of our manpower shortages are caused by improper location of contracts."

A suggestion that the farmer who can't grow more than enough for his own family to eat—and often needs Government help to do that—may have to go to work for somebody else was made by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

In asking for an increase in funds to finance a survey and wider placement of agricultural labor, Mr. McNutt told the Senate Appropriations Committee that it might be necessary to "give up submarginal and subsistence farming" in order to obtain enough workers to man productive areas.

## Four States Hit By Flood Waters Of Southern Rivers

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 16 (AP)—Property damage mounted steadily in Cumberland and adjacent areas in four states as flood waters from steadily rising streams threatened to reach higher marks than in the previous record inundations of 1936.

First floors of business houses and other buildings in downtown Cumberland were flooded, and muddy torrents coursed through the streets.

In the nearby Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, hundreds of families had already evacuated their homes in the lowlands. Waters put Harrisonburg's two municiple plants out of operation and left that city in darkness last night.

Waters pouring over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad's tracks near Fredericksburg halted heavy traffic on that New York-Florida link. Washouts on the Chesapeake and Ohio on its span of the Blue Ridge forced diversion of C. and O. traffic over the Southern Railroad to Lynchburg and thence back to the west.

At nearby Piedmont, W. Va., residents were evacuating their homes as flood waters of the Savage River beat at the foundations of a half-completed dam eight miles away.

## *Halloween Day Ouster Proposed*

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—If plans work out, there won't be any Halloween in Chicago.

Instead it will be "Conservation Day."

The City Council voted unanimously today to abolish Halloween for the duration, and called upon Mayor Edward J. Kelly to issue a proclamation making Oct. 31 "Conservation Day."

The idea of substituting peace and propriety for pother and pranks on the last night of October was originated by Alderman Abraham Cohen. He explained that because of the wartime shortage of labor and materials it would be difficult to repair damage.

He contended that patriotic youngsters should take a more serious view of things in times like these, and expressed the hope that the action of the city fathers would save homes and buildings from "molestation."

The resolution was tossed into the lap of the Mayor, who, presumably, must determine the ways and means of keeping eager young hands off fences, railings, ash cans, porch furniture, street signs, flower boxes, windows and portable outhouses on this and subsequent Halloweens — or, rather, "Conservation Days."

## British Children To Get U. S. Gifts

*Recorded by CBS*

LONDON, Oct. 16—One hundred thousand evacuated British children are to receive Christmas packages from America through the British War Relief Society in New York, the British radio reported yesterday.

Packages are now being packed in the British War Relief Society storehouses in New York. The Society has spent £10,000 on toys and games for evacuated children throughout the country, B. B. C. said.

FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX
Each package makes 12 to 18 crisp, tender corn muffins, with that real old-time, home made flavor.

# Browder Retracts Charge on China

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, today had made public apology to Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, for his signed article in The Daily Worker charging that unnamed "reactionaries" in the State Department were fomenting disharmony between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government and the Chinese Communists.

Mr. Browder personally arranged a press conference yesterday to tell of his less-than-an-hour talk with Mr Welles Monday in which, he said, Mr. Welles refuted his charges in detail and convinced him of their lack of basis in fact.

"I believe it is established that no responsible official of the State Department is contributing to disunity in China, and that the policy of the United States Government is being exerted in the opposite direction," Mr. Browder said in a released statement. "I am therefore more than happy to retract those charges without reservation. What I had thought of as a heavy door that needed pushing open proved to be but a curtain of lack of information."

Mr. Browder, in an article in the Daily Worker of Oct. 4 carried on the front page under an eight-column headline, had charged that the State Department had informed Chungking that Washington would be displeased if complete unity were established between the Kuomintang and the Communists. To this Mr. Welles replied in his memorandum as follows:

"The simple fact is that the nearest approach to 'advice' given by any officials in the Department of State in this context has been an expression of an opinion that civil strife in China, at all times unfortunate, would be especially unfortunate at a time when China is engaged in a desperate struggle of self-defense against an armed invader."

Mr. Welles sought further to scotch reports, circulated recently in Communist and Leftist circles in the United States, that the reason China was not undertaking a greater offensive against Japan was that several Chinese armies were being employed to checkmate China's Communist forces, including the famous Eighth Route Army. In answer to this, Mr. Welles' memorandum contained this paragraph:

"No Chinese armies are actively engaged in large-scale offensive operations against the Japanese for the reason, principally, that there is lacking to all Chinese armies types and amounts of equipment which are essential to such operations."

## Japanese Combine Open to Public Funds

*By the Associated Press*

New York, Oct. 16

Japan's great Mitsui combine, valued at well over $1,000,000,000, hitherto a family property, now for the first time in its 300 years' history is to permit public participation in its vast enterprises under the pressure of war economy, a Tokyo dispatch radiocast by the Berlin Radio reported today.

The Tokyo dispatch recalled that the Mitsubishi interests, another family combine and Mitsui's chief rival, permitted public participation for the first time in 1940.

FOR TRUE ECONOMY, RICHMAN BROTHERS

Between higher income taxes, War Bond purchases and other obligations, you want clothes that give you the most for your money.

Men who know value will tell you that on that basis, the logical buy is Richman Brothers Clothes, your guarantee of fine quality, at low prices.

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SLACKS IN WIDE VARIETY OF STYLES AND FABRICS $2.95 to $6.95
GABARDINE RAIN AND ALL-WEATHER COATS . . . . . $9.95

RICHMAN BROTHERS

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

# Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## American Pen Women's Head Boston Guest Next Week

Victoria Faber Stevenson, newly-elected President of the National League of American Pen Women, will be in Boston Monday of next week as one of the guests of honor at the annual Authors' Luncheon of the Boston Branch of the League. Mrs. Maude W. Linscott, who is concluding her term as President of this Branch, will preside at the affair which will be in the ballroom of the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Mrs. Stevenson, a native of Washington, D. C., where she has both written for newspapers and syndicates, and conducted classes in writing, has been active in the District of Columbia Branch of the League and is a former President of it. She is now serving for the second time as President of the national organization, having been elected to succeed Mrs. Edna Knight Gasch. Because of the war the biennial convention of the League was not held in Washington last spring and, for the first time in its history, the voting was done by mail. There were originally only two candidates for the office and there was no election on the first ballot. She was drafted as a third candidate for the office and elected to serve during the war, with strong support from the entire organization.

Among distinguished authors, some residing here and others in Boston for the Book Fair, who will be honored at Monday's luncheon, are: Elizabeth Chevalier, Esther Forbes, John Jennings, Dr. Claude Fuess, Maj. Frank Van-Wyck Mason, Capt. Sergei N. Kournakoff, Mary Frances Doner, Sara Ware Bassett, Clara Endicott Sears, Emilie Loring, Pauline Holmes, Marjorie Mills, and Alice Dixon Bond.

Mrs. Stevenson will be in Boston for three days and will be entertained on Tuesday from 4 to 6 p. m. by Mrs. Larz Anderson at her home, Weld, in Brookline. Mrs. Alice Cooper Bailey, the Massachusetts State President of the League, will be hostess at a dinner in her honor Monday night.

## Newton Women Broaden Aid To Coming 'Chest' and 'Fund'

The women's division of the Newton Community Chest organization for the 1943 United War Fund campaign has decided on a wider plan of acquainting business persons with the vital needs embodied in the campaign. The division has greatly expanded its program this year in keeping with women's determination to bear their full share of responsibility in the present war emergency.

The plan was agreed upon at a recent meeting at the home of Mrs. Edgar S. Burkhardt, chairman, who outlined a program whereby the division will take over responsibility during the campaign for visiting business houses and retail stores, as well as automotive, building, and allied trades, private schools and clubs.

In this extended service to the community, the women will be aided by a newly appointed advisory committee of men headed by Harry Kay, Manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In a brief talk at the meeting, Mr. Kay promised the utmost co-operation of his committee, which will be made up of prominent businessmen from each of the villages. These "advisors" will bring their full knowledge of business methods to the efforts of the women's division to acquaint Newton residents with the need for full co-operation on the home front.

This setup, Mrs. Burkhardt explains, will unify and strengthen the appeal and help givers to understand more clearly the needs of all the agencies united in the Chest and the Fund. The division hopes it will speed up the response to the appeal which, this year, will include the many countries of our allies, as well as the United Service Organizations and the War Prisoners Aid Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Those attending the meeting were: Mrs. William Plumer, Mr. Harry Kay, Mrs. Everett Kiefer, Mrs. Elmer Davis, Mrs. Adolph Giesberg, Mrs. James Dunlop, Mrs. William A. Jackson, Mrs. Durham Jones, Mrs. Mabel C. Webber, Mrs. John E. Peakes, Mrs. Howard Lewis, Mrs. Albert Proctor, Mrs. Constance Kemper, Mrs. Carl Danner, Mrs. Harold Amidon, Mrs. Malcolm Green, H. J. Pettengill, executive director, and Esther C. Walther, secretary.

## Altrusan Topic: Work of Women In War Plants

Women's part in the war effort will be discussed from two different angles at the October dinner meeting of the Altrusa Club on Monday. Miss Nell Giles will describe women workers in war plants. Lieut. Anna Conant of the Waacs will give a picture of women's performance in the military field.

Miss Giles has recently returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast, where she worked in war production plants in order to obtain first-hand information for a series of newspaper articles. According to Miss Ruth E. Broome, Program Chairman for Altrusa, Miss Giles gathered such a wealth of material that she has a great deal of "off the record" information to impart.

Miss Claire Crawford, President, will preside. Altrusa, a service club corresponding to the men's Rotary Club in that its membership is composed of one representative from each profession, is vitally interested in contributing its service to the war effort, according to its President. The meeting will be at the Women's City Club at 6:30 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

**Sponsors of World Geography Talks**

**Mrs. Arthur Perry (left), Chairman of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Workshops Committee, and Mrs. Lucius E. Thayer, Chairman of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Public Affairs Committee, joint sponsors of the course of six lectures on world geography, which begins next Tuesday night at the "Y. W."**

## Geography Course in Prospect At Boston Women's 'Y' Soon

In these days, when the whole country is actually conscious of how near the rest of the world is to our doors, the Boston Young Women's Christian Association is offering a course in "Geography." This subject, which used to be mildly interesting in school, has suddenly loomed as a vital one to many persons who gave it only casual attention before, according to Mrs. Lucius E. Thayer, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the "Y. W."

The course, a series of six Tuesday lectures by Clyde F. Kohn of Harvard, begins Oct. 20 in the Y. W. C. A. workshops, eighth floor, at 140 Clarendon Street, at 8 o'clock. It is sponsored by the Public Affairs Committee and the Workshop Committee, of which Mrs. Arthur Perry is chairman.

"We must catch up with the Germans in dealing with world thinking," says Mrs. Thayer. "Their philosophy is based on the geopolitical idea. They think in large terms. Certainly, then, Americans should be able to regard the world as a unit. Also, with our boys now in every part of the world, we need to know about the vital areas where they are fighting."

Dr. Kohn's course will "not be a mere travelogue, but will deal with the present-day arrangement of things which exist together on the face of the earth," he says.

Most Americans until now have not been "space" or "map" conscious, despite the fact that they have traveled so much, Dr. Kohn believes. Since the time they studied geography in the grades, they have not thought in terms of oceans and continents, material resources, and population distributions. Yet, all these facts must be considered in any working plan for winning the war and establishing a stabilized society, he points out.

Now that military matters have become uppermost in our minds, it is imperative to turn to the study of political geography, he says, as well as its other phases to find the answers for the how, why, and where of things that are happening today.

"It is especially important that everyone learn something of the geography of war areas," he declares. "Indeed, without the background that geography and geographical thinking gives, military as well as political thinking is confused and meaningless."

### Woman Instructor Joins Williams College Faculty

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Williams College has engaged a woman instructor.

She is Miss Thelma Stein, formerly of the American Association for Social Security, who will be an assistant in the Economics Department. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago.

### *Mother Church Radiocast*

**For Sunday, Oct. 18**

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

## Herter Speaks At a Women's Club in Allston

The Brighthelmstone Club of Allston, with Mrs. Mabel F. Harris as President, opens its 1942-43 season with an interesting schedule of events for the rest of this month.

Next Monday it will observe Legislative Day with an address by the Hon. Christian Herter, Speaker of the House, who will be introduced by Mrs. Bradley C. Mason, legislative chairman as well as past-president of the Club, Mr. Herter will be followed by Mrs. Albert Farnsworth of the Legislative Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall, hospitality chairman, assisted by Mrs. Frank J. Kelley, announce that tea will be served at 4 p. m. Mrs. Mason and Mrs. William A. Sayward, Mrs. Emma S. Bradley and Mrs. Perley L. Barton will pour. The hostesses will be Miss Elizabeth Blaney, Mrs. Irving W. Carter, Mrs. Ignatius F. Enos and Mrs. Roy B. Stewart.

All members are asked to bring jig-saw puzzles to be donated to recreation centers for service men.

At 2 p. m. on Oct. 23, the Community Service Department will sponsor a card party and food sale to raise funds to supply Christmas baskets of food for those in need.

The American Home Department will hold its meeting at the Clubhouse on Oct. 28 at 12:30. Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will talk on "Learning Wartime Habits."

## Christian Science Program on Oct. 18

Russell B. Pettit will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Oct. 18, from 8:30 to 8:45 a. m. The subject of this address is "True Values." Music will be furnished by the "Symphonic Four" quartet assisted by a staff organist.

This is the first program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF.

As usual, this program is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

## Twice First Scrap Estimate Collected by Rhode Island

**The Week in Rhode Island**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16—More than 14,000 tons of scrap metal was collected for the war effort and approximately $90,000 netted for various charitable organizations as a result of Rhode Island's state-wide scrap campaign, officials of the campaign announced this week. The record collection, equivalent to 41 pounds for every individual in the state, was more than twice the original estimate.

This yield, 14,000 tons, was turned up in the house-to-house collection. Work began this week on two subsidiary campaigns, each of which is expected to yield an equal amount, thus bringing the state's total in salvaged scrap metal to 52,000 tons. The second 14,000 tons will come from old factory equipment already earmarked for salvage and now being broken up. The third 14,000 ton batch will come from unused trolley car rails which are being pulled up and added to the war scrap pile.

The house-to-house scrap collection last Sunday was described as the most impressive example of community co-operation ever witnessed in this State. Two thousand trucks were lent for the day by the Army, the Navy, private contractors, movers and a variety of business houses. More than 1,000 men, including professional truck drivers and helpers, assisted by civilian volunteers, college students and service men manned the trucks. Thousands of sandwiches and quantities of other food were provided by restaurats and served to the men by Red Cross canteen workers.

Literally from dawn until dark the trucks were on the go with their unpaid crews, collecting the piles of scrap metal placed along the curbs by householders from Woonsocket to Westerly. The collections were piled high in lots and purchased by scrap dealers. All the proceeds go to the city and town salvage committees which, in turn, are to use it for charitable or war purposes.

The ingenuity of Work Projects Administration workers at the WPB garage in Providence is making it possible to pull up the unused trolley tracks which stretch in a network over the sate with a minimum of damage to highway surfaces.

A special track puller was designed and built at the garage by attaching a lifting apparatus to a power shovel. The unique feature of the apparatus is a pair of heavy steel skids, 18 inches apart, which rest on either side of the rail to be pulled. As the rail is pulled up, the skids press down to eliminate as far as possible disturbance to the highway surface.

The apparatus was put to work this week in Saylesville with a WPA crew in charge.

### Work as Usual Oct. 12

Columbus Day has been officially a legal holiday in Rhode Island since November, 1938, when a holiday referendum was approved overwhelmingly at the polls, but the holiday was observed only partially this year. Work went on as usual at the huge Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, at the Rheem shipyard and at dozens of smaller plants engaged on war business on Monday.

In an effort to insure continuous production at the war plants, William L. Connolly, state director of labor, announced that Columbus Day would not count as a premium day, as explained in President Roosevelt's recent order. He advised employers either to pay the holiday premium to workers on Columbus Day or not, as they chose, and that he would take full responsibility.

The President's executive order did not mention Columbus Day specifically as one of the days on which workers should receive overtime premiums for working. It did list five holidays and proposed the sixth might be Memorial Day or one other such holiday of greater local importance.

Several of the textile mills in the state were closed on Columbus Day, but the bulk of the plants working on war work remained open.

Reginald Anderson, Grand Lodge representative of the American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, asked members of his union to work on the holiday without requesting time and a half or double time. He said his request would apply to 18,000 members working in more than 100 plants in the state.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Saturday, Oct. 17**

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

### *Today on Short Waves*

London—5:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—The War on Land, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8 p. m.—"Off the Record," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Theater: "El Hogar Ajeno," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

### *Short Waves in Boston*

**WRUL, 6.04mc or 11.73mc**

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Profiles—Henry Wallace.
7:15 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The United Nations—China: Richard Walsh; Pearl Buck; Lin Yutang.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

**WBOS, 11.81mc (25.6m)**

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

### Christian Science Program For Sunday, Oct. 18

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc; 11.73mc; and 6.04mc, Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.33mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc.) Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 252 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

**Maine**

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Saturdays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

**New Hampshire**

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

**Vermont**

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 3 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

**Shortwave**

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Saturdays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc, 25.6m), 6.04mc 49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

**Republic of Panama**

Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.605mc (49.96m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12:15 p. m., Sundays 8:15 p. m., Miramar, HP5B, 6.300mc (49.55m).

### *Today's FM Programs*

**W67B Boston (46.1mc)**

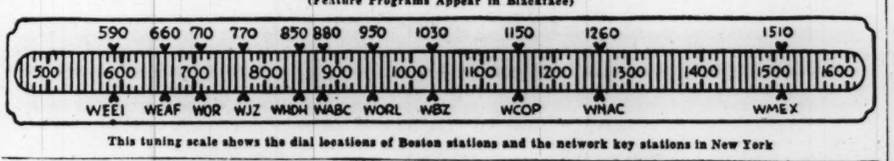
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Let's Be Neighbors.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and 439B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Local sports.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
4:45 p. m.—Man With a Band.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Teddy Powell's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Dance music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance music.

## Radio Timetable

**(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)**




**This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York**

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "David Harum"; sk. | Prescott Presents ..... | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | Philadelphia Orchestra. | Afternoon Rhapsody .... |
| 3:15 News; Hollywood ... | Prescott Presents ..... | "Ma Perkins"; sketch.... | Eugene Ormandy, cond. | Afternoon Rhapsody .... |
| 3:30 Doris Doe, soprano; | Air Express Music..... | "Penper Young's Family" | Philadelphia Orchestra, | Handicraft show ..... |
| 3:45 H. Baerwald, piano | Joe Rines' Orchestra .. | "Right to Happiness"... | Eugene Ormandy, cond. | Afternoon Rhapsody .... |
| 4:00 News Service ..... | Newcast ..... | "Backstage Wife" ..... | Philadelphia Orchestra.. | Dance Matinee 'records' |
| 4:15 Interviews ..... | Air Express Music..... | "Stella Dallas"; sketch. | Local sports ..... | Dance Matinee 'records' |
| 4:30 Brig. Gen. Trotand. | Club Matinee: variety.. | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Pan Americana ..... | Dance Matinee 'records' |
| 4:45 Victory Front ..... | Club Matinee: News .... | "Young Widder Brown".. | "Man With a Band" .... | Dance Matinee 'records' |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Folies; | Air Express Music..... | "When a Girl Marries"... | Sports Matinee ..... | Dance Matinee 'records' |
| 5:15 music; songs. | Air Express Music..... | "Portia Faces Life".... | Sports Matinee ..... | Terry O'Toole, variety |
| 5:30 Follies; "Post" .... | "Jack Armstrong"; sk.. | "Just Plain Bill"..... | "Superman"; sketch ... | program ..... |
| 5:45 Ben Bernie; music .. | "Captain Midnight"..... | "Front Page Farrell"... | Sports Matinee ..... | News Service ..... |
| 6:00 News Comments .... | "Don Winslow"; drama.. | News; Sports Reporter.. | News Service ..... | Sports reports ..... |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper .... | News; Dinner Concert.. | Political talk; music... | Music for Dining..... | Sports; Waltz Time.... |
| 6:30 Frank Parker, songs | Dinner Concert ..... | Sports Digest; Music... | Press Roundup ..... | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today.... | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas ..... | Sports; Music Salute.. | Sports of the Day .... |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" .. | "Education for Victory" | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., News | March to Victory..... |
| 7:15 "Our Secret Weapon' | "Pigskin Parade" ..... | News of the World..... | "Date With a Disc"... | News Service ..... |
| 7:30 Political; Music ... | "The Lone Ranger"; | Tommy Riggs and Betty | Concert Album ..... | Natural science talk.... |
| 7:45 'Telephone Linemen' | western drama ..... | Lou; music ..... | John Barry,' comment.. | Treasury Star Parade .. |
| 8:00 'Kate Smith Hour'; | Earl Godwin, news..... | Lucille Manners; Ross | "Sizing Up the News".. | Victor Herbert's Music.. |
| 8:15 music; Comedy; | Dinah Shore, in person.. | Graham; F. Black's Or. | Barry Sisters, songs... | Richard Ballinger, news.. |
| 8:30 drama; guests .... | 'Those Good Old Days"'. | "Information Please!" | The 'Cisco Kid'; drama. | The Lyric Theater..... |
| 8:45 Kate Smith; News .. | "Those Good Old Days" | Clifton Fadiman, m. e.. | The 'Cisco Kid'; drama. | The Lyric Theater..... |
| 9:00 "Playhouse" with | "Gangbusters"; sketch.. | "Waltz Time"; Frank | Gabriel Heatter, news.. | Classical Album: Brahms' |
| 9:15 Orson Welles .... | "Gangbusters"; sketch.. | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | News Service ..... | Concert No. 1, D minor |
| 9:30 That Brewster .... | Art Jarrett's Orchestra.. | Party; Louise Massey; | "Double or Nothing"; | Classical Album: Brahms' |
| 9:45 Boy"; serial ..... | Orch.; Gracie Fields.... | vocalists; Whitey Ford, | quiz with guests..... | Concerto No. 1, D minor |
| 10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny | Meet Your Navy..... | "People Are Funny"; | John B. Hughes, news.. | News reports; Defense.. |
| 10:15 Ross; Connie Boswell; | Meet Your Navy..... | quiz show; guests..... | Art Kassel's Orchestra. | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Margo; Herb | John Gunther, news.... | World's Most Honored | Teddy Powell's Orchestra | Louis Armstrong's Orch. |
| 10:45 Shriner; orchestra | Dance Orchestra ..... | Music; M. Piastro, con. | Freddie Nagel's Orch... | Sam Donahue's Orch.. |
| 11:00 News; Rideout .... | Dance orchestra ..... | News; Music ..... | News Service ..... | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.. |
| 11:15 Dance music ..... | Dance Orchestra ..... | March to Victory..... | Baron Elliott's Orchestra | Raymond Scott's Orch.. |
| 11:30 Jack Edwards' Or- | Fishermen's Program... | Music You Want..... | "Tropical Serenade"... | Day's End; News..... |
| 11:45 chestra ..... | Music; News ..... | Music You Want..... | "Tropical Serenade"... | Day's End; News..... |

### *Saturday's Programs*

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music..... | News; Music ..... | Organ Melodies ..... | ..... |
| 7:15 Musical Programs .. | Newcast ..... | Musicale; News ..... | News Service ..... | ..... |
| 7:30 Music; Talk; News.. | Religious program..... | Reveille Roundup ..... | Books: "Fiesta" music | ..... |
| 7:45 News; War summ'ry | Religious program; News | News Service ..... | "Good Morning"; talk | ..... |
| 8:00 News of the World. | Western Melodies ..... | Chet Gaylord, songs.... | News Service ..... | Musical Timetable ..... |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot .... | Studio speakers ..... | Military Band; News.... | "George & Dixie"; News | Musical Timetable ..... |
| 8:30 Carl Moore; News.. | Music of Many Lands.. | Morning Toast: Fred | Ruth Moss Interviews.. | Musical Timetable ..... |
| 8:45 Carl Moore's Club.. | Newscast ..... | and Posey ..... | Ruth Moss Interviews.. | Musical Timetable ..... |
| 9:00 Priscilla Fortescue. | Fishermen's Program .. | News; Music ..... | News and Rhythm..... | Scandinavian Melodies .. |
| 9:15 Bandleader's Parade | "Breakfast Club" ..... | Melodeers; News ..... | Food News ..... | Scandinavian Melodies .. |
| 9:30 "50th Presenta" .... | "Breakfast Club" ..... | Organ Reveries ..... | "Spotlight Revue" .... | Musical program ..... |
| 9:45 Food Fair ..... | "Breakfast Club" ..... | Treasury Star Parade.. | Musical Roundup ..... | Musical program ..... |
| 10:00 "Youth on Parade"; | Legion Auxiliary talk.. | Glenn Darwin, songs.... | "Rainbow House," with | "Kick-Coras" ..... |
| 10:15 music; drama .... | "The Cadets" ..... | Glenn Darwin, songs.... | Bob Emery; Juvenile | "Handy Andy" ..... |
| 10:30 Hillbilly contest .. | Treasury Star Parade.. | Four-H Club ..... | talent program ..... | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 Hillbilly contest .. | Air Express Music..... | Saturday Serenade .... | "Sing and Swing Shop" | Mason ..... |
| 11:00 News; Garden talk. | The Servicemen's Hop... | "The Creightons Are | Studio Speaker ..... | Adele Bailey, talk..... |
| 11:15 American Stories .. | The Servicemen's Hop... | Coming"; comedy serial | "Across the Footlights" | Organ Recital ..... |
| 11:30 "Let's Pretend" .. | Little Blue Playhouse: | Coast Guard on Parade. | Army Band Concert.... | Joe Rubin's Discoveries. |
| 11:45 "Let's Pretend" .. | dramatization ..... | Coast Guard on Parade. | Army Band Concert.... | News report ..... |
| 12:00 Theater of Today: | News Service ..... | News; Man on the Farm | Army-Navy House Party | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 Glenda Farrell ... | "Mystery Money Quiz" | Man on the Farm..... | Army-Navy House Party | Ranch Melodies ..... |
| 12:30 "Stars Over Holly- | National Farm and Home | News Service ..... | Defense Talk; Music.... | Italian Melodies ..... |
| 12:45 wood"; drama ..... | Hour; talk; music..... | Dave Rose's Orchestra.. | Musical Roundup ..... | Italian Melodies ..... |
| 1:00 News reports ..... | Air Express; Music ..... | Terrace Room Ensemble. | News Service ..... | Council for Democracy .. |
| 1:15 Community talk .... | Consumer talk ..... | Terrace Room Ensemble. | Fan Americana ..... | Concert Time ..... |
| 1:30 Network talk ..... | Waltz Time ..... | All Out for Victory... | Music in Variety..... | Music at Game Time.... |
| 1:45 Interviews ..... | Fishermen's Program ... | Boston College - North | Music in Variety..... | Music at Game Time.... |
| 2:00 News; United We | "Fantasy in Melody"... | Carolina Pre - Flight | Sports Comments ..... | Boston University-Tufts |
| 2:15 Stand ..... | "Fantasy in Melody"... | football game ..... | Dartmouth-Harvard foot- | College football game.. |
| 2:30 Network program .. | American Music ..... | Boston College - North | ball game ..... | Boston University-Tufts |
| 2:45 Network program .. | Southernaires: Music ... | Carolina Pre - Flight | Dartmouth-Harvard foot- | College football game.. |
| 3:00 Treasury Star Parade | Herman and Banta .... | football game ..... | ball game ..... | Boston University-Tufts |
| 3:15 Notre Dame - Iowa | Notre Dame-Iowa Pre- | Boston College - North | Dartmouth-Harvard foot- | College football game.. |
| 3:30 Pre-Flight football | Flight football game ... | Carolina Pre - Flight | ball game ..... | Boston University-Tufts |
| 3:45 game ..... | Notre Dame-Iowa Pre- | football game ..... | Dartmouth-Harvard foot- | College football game.. |
| 4:00 Notre Dame - Iowa | Flight football game ... | Boston College - North | ball game ..... | Dance Matinee: records. |
| 4:15 Pre-Flight football | Notre Dame-Iowa Pre- | Carolina Pre - Flight | Dartmouth-Harvard foot- | Dance Matinee: records. |
| 4:30 game ..... | Flight football game ... | football game ..... | ball game ..... | Dance Matinee: records. |
| 4:45 Notre Dame - Iowa | Notre Dame-Iowa Pre- | Meet the Band..... | Iowa - Illinois football | Dance Matinee: records. |
| 5:00 Pre-Flight football | Flight football game ... | Treasury Star Parade.. | game ..... | Dance Matinee: records. |
| 5:15 game ..... | Notre Dame-Iowa Pre- | Musicale Program ..... | Iowa-Illinois game ..... | Terry O'Toole: variety |
| 5:30 Notre Dame - Iowa | Flight football game ... | Musicale Program ..... | Sports Matinee ..... | program ..... |
| 5:45 Pre-Flight game .. | Notre Dame-Iowa ..... | Dramatization ..... | Sports Matinee ..... | News reports ..... |
| 6:00 News-comments ... | Newscast ..... | News; Sports Reporter.. | News Service ..... | Sport comment ..... |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.. | Dinner Concert ..... | Herb Lewis, songs..... | Football scores ..... | Sports; Waltz Time.... |
| 6:30 Frazier Hunt ..... | Dinner Music ..... | Sports Digest; Music... | Press Roundup; Sports. | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today.... | Gridiron Parade ..... | News Review ..... | Political; Marching Along | Sports of the Day .... |
| 7:00 People's Platform... | The Voice of Israel .... | Ramin & Bauer, pianos. | Navy Bulletin Board: | "March to Victory".... |
| 7:15 People's Platform... | The Voice of Israel .... | "Punts and Passes"... | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch... | News Service ..... |
| 7:30 Man Battle Stations | Dance Orchestra ..... | "Ellery Queen"; drama.. | "Confidentially Yours" | "Serenades" ..... |
| 7:45 Popular music ..... | Treasury Star Parade .. | "Ellery Queen"; drama.. | Bob Astor's Orchestra.. | Treasury Star Parade... |
| 8:00 Sanderson and | Roy Porter, news ..... | "Abie's Irish Rose"; | Visit to American Eagle | Ann Nigro, pianist..... |
| 8:15 Crumit quiz ..... | "Gibbs & Pinney"; sk.. | comedy serial ..... | Club in London..... | Rhythm Ramblers ..... |
| 8:30 Hobby Lobby ..... | Danny Thomas Show.... | "Truth or Consequences"; | California Melodies: or- | "Just Quote Me"..... |
| 8:45 Hobby Lobby; News | Danny Thomas Show.... | quiz program ..... | chestra; songs ..... | "Just Quote Me"..... |
| 9:00 "Your Hit Parade"; | "Green Hornet"; drama | National Barn Dance: | Chicago Theater of Air: | Classical Album: Beau- |
| 9:15 Mark Warnow's | Benny Goodman's Orch. | Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers | Marion Claire, soprano; | sell's Quartet in D... |
| 9:30 Orch.; vocalists .. | Orch.; Gracie Fields.... | "Can You Top This?"... | T. L. Thomas, baritone; | Classical Album: Beau- |
| 9:45 "Saturday Night | Orch.; Gracie Fields.... | comedy quiz ..... | "Rio Rita" ..... | sell's Quartet in D... |
| 10:00 Serenade"; music.. | "New Prescott Program" | Sports Newsreel ..... | John B. Hughes, news.. | Five Star News..... |
| 10:15 Maj. Gen. Hershey | "New Prescott Program" | Dick Powell, songs..... | "Saturday Night Band- | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 OWI talk ..... | John Gunther, news.... | Religious program ..... | wagon"; guests; orch.. | Tommy Tucker's Orch... |
| 10:45 News; Rideout .... | Dance orchestra ..... | Religious program ..... | Sonny Dunham's Orch.. | Artie Shaw's Orchestra |
| 11:00 News; G. P. Elliott. | Dance orchestra ..... | News; Music ..... | News Service ..... | Dick Robertson's Orch... |
| 11:15 Jack Edwards' Orch. | Milton George's Orch.... | March to Victory..... | Dance music ..... | Benny Goodman's Orch.. |
| 11:30 Master Works of | Fishermen's Program ... | Music You Want..... | Dance music ..... | Day's End; music..... |
| 11:45 Music ..... | Music; News ..... | Music You Want..... | Dance music ..... | Day's End; News..... |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"FRONTLINE HEADLINES

# Tips Are Given on Care of the Home and How to Keep Warm During Wartime

## Birth-Control Issue Clouds Struggle for Governorship

By Edgar M. Mills
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

*This is the third of a group of articles on major issues in the present Massachusetts election campaign and on candidates for the chief Federal and State offices.*

So intense is the campaign over the birth-control referendum that this definitely nonpolitical issue is almost overshadowing the Massachusetts battle between Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield for the 1943-44 gubernatorial term.

Both sides are pulling no punches in their respective drives on the issue which is the most widely discussed referendum question in recent years in Massachusetts. Furthermore, the campaign is such that it may have considerable effect upon the outcome of the Saltontsall-Putnam contest.

If Governor Saltonstall fails of re-election, political observers believe such failure will be due to a greatly increased Democratic vote brought out by the intensive registration drive based on the birth-control issue.

Organizing and leading the proponents of the "medical freedom" measure to permit physicians to prescribe contraceptive care to married persons "for the protection of life and health" is the Massachusetts Mothers' Health Committee. Walter A. Barrows of Wellesley is chairman of the group.

Leader of the opposition is former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, Chairman of the Committee to Oppose Birth-Control Initiative, and counsel to William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston.

**Proponents of Measure**

The referendum proponents point to the backing of their cause by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Massachusetts Council of Churches, as well as of various church councils, including Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist, as an indication of their over-all strength.

Likewise, the Committee stated that a poll taken of the active list of the Massachusetts Medical Society resulted in the referendum's being backed by 57 per cent of the membership. However, the percentage probably would have been substantially higher had all members answered, the Committee agreed. Only 1 per cent of those answering were recorded against the measure, the Committee reported.

On the other hand, the opposition forces are practically ready made. The Roman Catholic clergy conducted an all-out effort to get every eligible parishioner registered to vote against the measure. At every occasion, until the close of registration on Oct. 14, they stressed the need of registering. And the drive was a considerable success, according to reports.

This opposition is based upon entirely religious lines, while former Mayor Mansfield is also attacking specific details of the measure.

The birth-control question was actually placed on the ballot through the efforts of the Massachusetts Mothers' Health Council, headed by Mrs. Walter E. Campbell, President. After the Supreme Judicial Court ruled that contraceptive care was illegal, the Council filed an initiative petition containing approximately 45,000 voter signatures for legislation of birth-control information and care for married persons "for the protection of life and health."

**Additional Signatures**

When the Legislature rejected the measure, the Council filed more than the additional 5,000 signatures required to place the issue on the ballot. Although the State Ballot Law Commission ruled the issue off the ballot, the Supreme Judicial Court overturned the Commission's decision.

Throughout the battles before legislative and Ballot Law Commission, former Mayor Mansfield presented the opposition's case.

The Massachusetts Mothers' Health Committee, established to run the campaign ending on Nov. 3, election day, is using the radio, door-to-door canvassing and distribution of fliers in its efforts to push through the measure.

In addition, street and subway car cards and newspaper advertising are being employed to publicize their cause.

The former Mayor is also using literature and street-car advertising to present the opposition's case.

However, while the Mothers' Health Committee is operating a speakers bureau to supply speakers on the subject throughout the State, former Mayor Mansfield said he has no official speakers bureau.

But this does not mean the anti-birth-control forces have no spokesmen.

**Key Committee**

One of the key committees supporting the birth-control initiative is the physicians Committee for the Defense of Medical Rights, headed by Dr. William H. Robey, former President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Practically every city and town contains a local committee fighting for the medical freedom measure. In some communities, the organizations are small but active.

These committees are conducting educational campaigns in their districts to pave the way for "yes" votes on the amendment. Every effort is being made to stress the issue as medical freedom, not just birth control.

Campaign offices have been opened in Springfield, Worcester, and Pittsfield by the Mothers' Health Committee to strengthen their campaign. Mr. Mansfield said that such offices were not planned by his group.

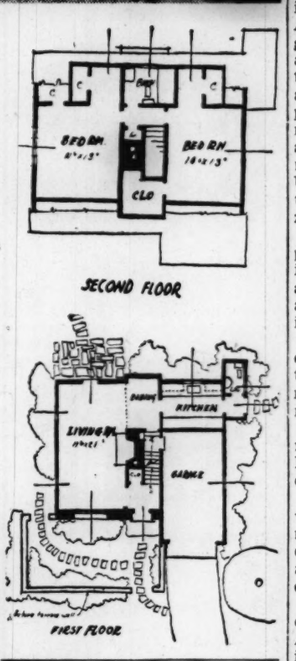
What the Nov. 3 outcome of the referendum will be is undeterminable at present. Both sides are stepping up their campaigns now that final day for registration of voters has passed.

But one thing appears certain. The birth-control campaign is influencing the gubernatorial campaign considerably.

Haskell

**Defense or Postwar Home—It Can Be Either**

**This Wellesley Hills house can still be built within the defense home price of $6,000 with all the charm and livability found in prewar houses. Even though materials may be delayed, following the blueprints and architectural perspectives will keep the would-be buyer enthusiastic. The problem here was to build an inexpensive house that could not be classified as ordinary or uninspired. Weathered shingles, knotty-pine trim combined with stone front, long living room, cozy dining alcove, colorful kitchen, early American fireplace—all combine to give a straightforward look of warm hospitality. Note from the floor plans—at right—the maximum use of all available space. Architect, Royal Barry Wills.**




## Booklet Tells Householders Things They Ought to Know

**The Real Estate Week**
**A Friday Feature**

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Well, it's here at last—a complete booklet telling householders how to take care of their houses during the war, how to keep warm, and giving other helpful information about household equipment that few persons previously have considered worth knowing.

That oil burner, for instance, which you have converted to coal—do you know how to get maximum efficiency from the new fuel? You may think you can rely on what you learned years ago when there were no oil burners. But that's like trying to service a modern automobile on information you once had about running a Model T Ford.

Take that so-called simple procedure of starting a fire. When you first start a fire, don't walk away from it until you have fixed the draft door and damper. After the fuel is ignited, linger a bit and watch the fire's progress. But do not wait until it begins to roar and the smoke pipe turns crimson to close the damper. Close it partially when the fire starts to burn briskly.

That procedure alone will save several pounds of coal at each firing, says the booklet put out by the Weil-McLain Company of Chicago, copyrighted by J. Clayton Elwood.

The author notes that the country at war will require many of the materials that go into servicing the average home. The drain on these materials naturally can be lifted somewhat by householders through closer attention to and understanding of the equipment they already have. The oil-burning era has helped householders to forget about heating. The war is bringing them back to the realization that they must now be mechanics as well as home owners.

Whether Americans like it or not, the booklet classifies them as the most wasteful people in the world, chiefly because they have been the most materially prosperous. When money is plentiful, it's easier and sometimes less expensive to buy new than to repair the old. As wear on operating parts is natural, the war against waste takes into consideration "needless wear" which can be stopped.

The booklet goes on to explain needless waste as follows:

"Let us turn to the most common neglect in winter operation of coal-burning systems—the neglect to remove ashes daily. Damage resulting from this failure is avoidable and can save upward of thousands of dollars annually to householders. Hence we are arguing not only for the conservation of materials in behalf of Uncle Sam, but for the saving of consumer dollars."

This strange paradox of Americans being forced to save their money comes under the heading of "compulsory thrift." How many know, for instance, that the asphalt in the boiler is not only a repository for ashes, it is also a chamber for the reception of air extremely important to the effective operation of the boiler. Excess accumulation of ashes is damaging to the ashpit as well as a drag on the efficiency of the boiler.

Of course, if the boiler and heating system are put into good condition at the start of the heating season, there should be nothing more important for you to do than to know the various methods of building and maintaining fires. The booklet has two sections: one devoted to care of the heating system in the winter, the other in the summer. Firing in cold weather, preparing the fire for the night, early morning refueling in varied weather conditions, and how to get the most out of different coals—these are hints the booklet has not overlooked.

General instructions in the use of steam boilers and hot-water systems and the care of automatic systems—oil, gas and coal stokers—present invaluable information to householders who are asked to take careful care of the nation's backlog of home equipment, much of which is no longer being produced for other than military purposes.

**Median Rent**

The median monthly rent of all dwelling units in Massachusetts in 1940 was $27.94, according to data released from the 1940 Housing Census of the Department of Commerce.

The figures are based on actual rents paid for tenant-occupied nonfarm dwellings and apartment-house units. The median rent is the rent which divides the total number of dwelling units into two equal groups, one having rents higher than average and the other with rents lower than average.

Owner-occupied units in urban and rural/nonfarm areas had a considerably higher rental value ($35.63 a month) than those in rural-farm areas ($24.69). The figures were taken from the bulletin to be issued shortly by the Bureau of Census containing statistics on types of structures, the years they were built, numbers of rooms, sizes of households, and household facilities and equipment.

**Movies on Heating**

Other booklets on conservation of fuel and heating systems are being issued regularly by the United States Department of the Interior. The Government is likewise going into this conservation program with motion pictures which will appear shortly at the regular cinema houses. "Coal for Victory" and "Heat and Its Control" are among the movie titles.

## Guild of Artists To Give Exhibit At Hub Museum

The Guild of Boston Artists will give a retrospective exhibition from Oct. 28 to Nov. 29 at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The Guild, established in 1914, is the oldest organization of its kind in the United States.

Among its members one finds Frank W. Benson, Charles H. Woodbury, Edmund C. Tarbell, John J. Enneking, Gertrude Fiske, and others who have been active since its earliest days. Members who have joined in more recent years include Charles Curtis Allen, Aldro T. Hibbard, Charles Hopkinson, John Lavalle, Louis Kronberg, Stanley W. Woodward, Cyrus E. Dallin, Laura Coombs Hills, Sears Gallagher, and others equally well known.

This exhibition will be the third which the Guild has held at the Museum.

The third program in the series of free victory concerts for servicemen will be given on Sunday afternoon at 4:30. After 4:20, the general public may take any seats left vacant. Miss Gladys de Almeida, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be the soloists.

## Red Cross Gets Doughnuts For U. S. Soldiers Abroad

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16 (AP)—Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the Ambassador to England, reported that, thanks to the American Red Cross, United States soldiers in the British Isles finally were getting doughnuts. In addition, she said, the men were able to obtain American soft drinks.

Mrs. Winant came home from London recently.

## OWI Boards Combined In War Building

Consolidation of the Boston field offices of the Bureau of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, with the New England Regional News Bureau, OWI, 17 Court Street, was announced yesterday by E. Bigelow Thompson, Regional Information Officer in charge.

For the greater convenience of the public and for greater efficiency in administration, the two OWI branches are now united in the same quarters on the first floor of the National War Agencies Building.

The local Bureau of Public Inquiries was formerly the Massachusetts State Office of the Office of Government Reports, which became a part of the Office of War Information when the Federal information agencies were reorganized under the direction of Elmer Davis last July. The Boston bureau is one of a limited number of field offices maintained in strategic cities throughout the country. Before being consolidated with the Regional News Bureau, the Bureau of Public Inquiries occupied offices in the Federal Building, Boston.

The function of the Bureau of Public Inquiries is to provide factual information by telephone, correspondence, and in person concerning all branches and activities of the Federal Government, to conduct specialized and liaison activities designed to assist the general public and to advise and assist in solving the problems of businessmen, local and trade associations, of groups and others desiring to do business with, give service to, or otherwise aid or receive aid from the Federal Government.

The Bureau is staffed with trained personnel and in its new central quarters is equipped to give more extensive service to the public, supplementing the work of the Regional News Bureau, which furnishes news about the activities of Federal agencies in this region to the press and radio.

## Civil Air Patrol ManeuversPlanned

Civil Air Patrol airplanes and personnel from all sections of Massachusetts will converge on the Groton Airport at noon Sunday for air and ground maneuvers, with events directed by Alvin R. Holmes, executive officer of the Worcester squadron, aided by Worcester staff officers.

The afternoon program will include formation flying, spot landings and military drill, with a review of Civil Air Patrol members by Major John E. Shennett, Massachusetts Wing Commander, and members of his staff.

Planes are expected from Grafton, Northampton, Fitchburg, Claremont, N. H., Concord, N. H., and other New England airports.

## Connecticut Prayers For War Begin Oct. 25

*By the Associated Press*

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16

Gov. Robert A. Hurley today designated Oct. 25 as the beginning date for individual daily prayers by Connecticut residents in the interest of the war effort.

He proposed that everyone in the state "pause each day for one fleeting minute, to join in prayer" for the duration of the war because "armaments and men are incapable, in themselves, of producing just and early peace."

The Democratic Chief Executive said that the plan had been suggested to him by distinguished religious leaders.

## Jewish Appeal Shows Increase

An increase of 18 per cent over past records in the first contributions turned over to volunteers in the Combined Jewish Appeal was announced yesterday by Israel Friedlander, General Chairman, at the First Report Luncheon of the campaign held at the Parker House. In the first two days of the drive, the 3,100 workers have already achieved 32 per cent of the total quota.

Funds raised in the campaign will support the new Servicemen's Center to be opened shortly under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board, as well as the 18 local agencies of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies and 18 overseas, refugee aid and cultural organizations in the United Jewish Campaign.

## Civilian Aid Urged in Army Liquor Issue

"Civilians in any community, with relatively slight effort, can do a great deal to turn the interest of enlisted men away from the inadequate and destructive types of amusement and drinking that men in uniform sometimes fall into when they are on leave or liberty."

Authority for this statement is Major Merrill Moore, of the United States Army Medical Corps in an article in the current issue of the Quarterly Journal of Studies in Alcohol, published at Yale University.

Major Moore, who holds that "not alcohol but the intemperate use of alcohol is the problem in the Army as well as in civilian life," is one of several authorities on alcohol, social, legal, and industrial problems who contributes to a symposium on "Alcohol and the War" in this issue of the Journal. He is on leave from his duties as medical director of the Washtonian Hospital in Boston.

"Now we are really in a shooting war with a large and growing Army," says Major Moore. "The general staff is so busy equipping and training men at this moment that it cannot be expected to look after the individual emotional problems of servicemen. At the moment, this is a civil problem and has to be handled by communities, not only through the United Service Organizations, but through every community organization."

With relatively slight effort, he points out, civilians can switch the interest of enlisted men on leave away from destructive types of amusement and excessive drinking.

"Until such effort is made by civilians and community organizations to provide normal entertainment, excessive social drinking may continue," says the major.

"I believe that 95 per cent of the men who drink too much while on leave would accept nonalcoholic entertainment just as readily."

In discussing the type of person who is to be considered as Army material, Major Moore attacks the conception that the armed forces are dumping ground for human derelicts.

"The public must learn that the qualifications for success in the Army are essentially the same as in any other profession. Stable and mature persons are needed. It may be a fact that during the Napoleonic wars just anybody was good enough for the Army and was welcomed there; the poacher avoiding jail and the criminal who did not dare show up again at home. Those men made a motley gang that was good enough for "Boney," but that is no longer true today.

"Our Army has been reorganized. It is streamlined. It is scientific, and it is psychological. It wants and it must have the best."

Dr. Abraham Myerson, director of research at the Boston State Hospital, also warns that the Army through the selective service system must be careful to weed out the alcoholics.

"It can be assumed that in these days of mechanized warfare the ingrained alcoholic should be excluded from the military forces," said Dr. Myerson in an article on "Alcoholism and Induction into Military Service."

"Certainly if the drunken driver is dangerous, the drunken Army aviator becomes an enormous menace, and the tank fighter must be sober. In fact, the more mechanized the Army, the more complicated the tools of fighting, the more dangerous does the alcoholic become to his own forces and the cause which they represent."

## Bill Waiving Alien Bans O.K.d

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Representative Thomas Eliot (D) of Massachusetts said here that the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee had approved his bill to waive declaration of intention and a two-year delay in citizenship proceedings for alien parents having sons in the armed forces of the United States.

The measure also would remove the designation "enemy alien" from persons from Germany, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungarians whose sons are fighting for the United States. Mr. Eliot pointed out that the Attorney General already had removed Italians in such circumstances from the "enemy alien" classification and that he hoped that even before his bill was passed like action would be taken for foreigners mentioned in the measure.

## Lodge Disposes of Charges Of Political Profit in Libya

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, told a Somerville G. O. P. audience last night that he undertook his recent Libyan tour of duty at the request of the Chairman of a Congressional Committee—a Democrat—and returned to his Senatorial duties at the orders of President Roosevelt—another Democrat.

The Lodge statement was an answer to charges made by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, his Democratic Senatorial opponent, that he sought political profit from his Libyan service.

The Senator and other members of the Republican state-wide ticket spoke at the victory banquet of the Somerville Republican City Committee in Unitarian Hall.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall referred to his record on Beacon Hill, saying that industries had continued to move into Massachusetts because they had realized that the State was well-managed and possessed good executive government.

**Putnam Makes Charges**

Meanwhile, the Democratic campaign was stepped up as Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, delivered a radio address attacking the Saltonstall Administration.

He asserted the Saltonstall Administration was the most expensive in the State's history.

"Before this election is over," he said, "the people will have the complete story of a Chief Executive, who, while boasting economy, has spent more money than ever."

Mr. Casey, speaking before the student body of Middlesex University and several hundred employees of Waltham Watch Company, told of his work as a ranking member of the House Naval Affairs Committee. He said that recently he visited every Naval establishment from Dutch Harbor to Guantanamo, Cuba.

**Supervisors Requested**

In the meantime, the Democratic State Commiteee moved for appointment of election supervisors in 14 towns. They are Avon, Bedford, Bridgewater, Brimfield, Dalton, Medfield, Merrimac, Millis, Nantucket, Needham, North Attleboro, Orange and Townsend.

Charles H. McGlue of Boston, representing William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, presented to Governor Saltonstall's office petitions signed by voters of the 14 towns.

The law requires that the Governor appoint two election supervisors, one from each major party, upon the request of at least 10 qualified voters.

At the same time, Mayor Putnam began a State-wide inquiry into the problems of small business. His Boston headquarters announced that more than 5,000 letters had been mailed to executives employing 300 persons or less, asking for views and proposals concerning wartime and probable postwar conditions.

## Mount Holyoke's 'Heat Cops' Out To Beat Record

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Mount Holyoke's student "heat cops" who played a big part in saving 26,159 gallons of heating oil at the college last year, are out to better their record.

For the uninitiated—the "heat cops" are the girl students who close the dormitory windows of their classmates at 5:45 a. m.

The war and rationing has brought added duties for this year for the student war service committee has decided that every room window will be closed in the wee small hours.

Hitherto, the committee explained, if a student wished to sleep late undisturbed or preferred leaping from her bed into freezing atmosphere it was possible for her to post a notice outside her door and the "heat cop" stayed away.

Each undergraduate takes a turn at the job, which has its occupational hazards.

The "cops" learn in their careers to spot the layout of their classmates' rooms to avoid bruised shins from bumping against furniture in the dark of the early morning.

The student habit of placing desks beneath windows has contributed to tumbling of books, papers, inkwells and paper weights.

And then there was the "heat cop" who smeared herself with raspberry jam—spread across the window sill for her especial benefit.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# French Disorders Flare; 'Chutes Land Small Arms

*Continued from Page 1*

ures of the Laval Government as "contempt of human dignity, a violation of the most sacred rights of man and of the family," the British Radio reported in a broadcast directed to German Roman Catholics.]

Meanwhile, the French economic situation causes increasing disquiet. The wheat crop has been of good quality but straw is poor and hay has reached the unprecedented price of ten francs a kilo, so that it is said to be impossible to keep a single healthy cow for less than 300 kilos a day. The gravity of the fodder outlook has caused widespread secret slaughter of livestock, which will influence the already poor meat supply in the Free Zone, where a horse presently costs 40,000 francs alive and horsemeat therefore is unavailable. The grape harvest has been of good quality but small quantity—one district where the harvest normally last four weeks was completed this summer in eight days. In certain districts bread is often found to contain straw, and in textile areas, operatives cycle long distances attempting to obtain food in exchange for pieces of cloth and linen.

There has been no recent news of further deportations, but all travelers pay eloquent tribute to the work of United States and other relief organizations, particularly in reference to thousands of children who have been left parentless and without homes. Great indignation was caused recently by a reported decree forbidding Polish Jews to have names any longer. All of them henceforward, it is said, must be known only by numbers and all of their personal documents, such as birth and marriage certificates, have been destroyed.

The arrest and subsequent disgrace of Gen. Henri Dentz, former French Commandant in Syria, who openly admitted Britain had the right to strike in Syria, is only one example of growing revolt against the Government echoed by many Mayors who attended church protests which they as Mayors had been told by Vichy to forbid. The general atmosphere in France is one of tense expectation of an immediate future when the struggle between the Government and the people is expected to grow more adute and the possibility of the removal of M. Laval is discussed openly.

*Continued from Page 1*

set up by the Vichy authorities" in Lyons.

["Already nine men have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment," said the radiocast.]

Vichy sources said officials of the Laval Government were minimizing the extent of the disorders and insisting that it was not yet known that bloodshed had occurred.

The outbreaks were said to have started when the Nazis posted in factories lists of workers who were asked to go to Germany. It was said they were not actually requisitioned, as has been done in Germany, but were asked to "volunteer."

At Chambery, the reports said, the railway line was tied up, as workers refused to move trains. Trouble was reported also in the Lyon railway yards, while at Annecy women paraded with placards declaring "We will not let our husbands go to Germany."

[DNB, the German news agency, in a dispatch datelined Vichy, reported that the French Ministerial Council met this morning under the Presidency of Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State. It may have dealt with the disorders.]

The Lyon area in recent weeks had become a center of dissidence within the Unoccupied Zone of France. It is there that the longtime Mayor and former President of the Chamber of Deputies, Edouard Herriot, has been placed under "home detention" as a result of his declarations against Vichy collaborationists.

**Railway City**

Lyon is a railway and manufacturing city, specializing in fabrics, glassware, and chemical products, an inland shipping center with miles of quays on the Rhone and Saone Rivers, and Capital of Rhone Department. The population in 1936 was 570,622, making Lyon the third largest City of France, outranked by Paris and Marseille.

Chambery and Annecy, in the same region, lie respectively 55 miles east southeast and 60 miles east northeast of Lyon.

Chambery manufactures lace, silk, leather, soap, and other products. It has a population of about 20,000. Annecy, population, 15,000, has similar industries.

Both Chambery and Annecy are on railways linking the main line through Lyon with Switzerland and Italy.

[In another broadcast today, the British Radio said the Lyon trouble had been brought to a head by a letter "which every factory manager in occupied France received the other day," evidently following Chief of Government Pierre Laval's pledges of greater industrial collaboration with Germany.

"The letter bluntly ordered every manager to send a certain portion of his workers to Germany," BBC said. "On hearing about this, the workers went on strike."]

## Six Drown as Tanks Plunge Into River

WITH THE SECOND ARMY, SOMEWHERE IN TENNESSEE, Oct. 16 (AP)—Six men drowned in the Cumberland River last night when two 28-ton tanks rolled off a pontoon bridge during a blackout movement. The column of medium tanks was crossing the river on steel tracks floated by rubber pontoons when the tracks of one of the tanks rolled off the bridge treadway.

The resulting shift of weight tipped the bridge and the tank immediately ahead of the first tank to go into the river rolled backwards into the hole left by the first tank.

The driver of the tank in the rear quickly threw his machine into reverse and succeeded in saving himself and his crew. Rubber reconnaissance boats were immediately launched from the bank and five men were saved in this manner. Several soldiers tore off their clothes and dived into the icy waters but there was no hope of saving the men trapped in the tanks on the bottom of the river.

## Destitute French Children Expected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—In connection with Vichy reports that the United States had agreed to take some 5,000 Jewish refugee children for the duration of the war, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today the children in question were not of any particular race or nationality.

They were children, Mr. Welles told reporters in response to questions, whose parents had been deported from unoccupied France to work in Germany—in other words, children whose parents had been sent into slavery.

The tragic plight of these children, he added, left destitute in France under such circumstances, naturally appealed to the humane instincts of Americans. He said this government was doing everything it could to facilitate the efforts of private organizations to find homes for the child refugees and would grant visas for their entry into the United States under existing immigration regulations.

Mr. Welles did not disclose the precise number of children expected, but indicated as many would be cared for as possible. He said private welfare organizations would be responsible for them after their arrival in this country.


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# Germans Reach the Volga In Stalingrad Fighting

*Continued from Page 1*

canal to attack enemy transports approaching the island.

In two attacks on the Japanese ships they scored "minor damage," but lost one fighter.

The communiqué did not say whether the enemy concentration in the Buin-Faisi area near Shortland Island were transports or warships, but the implication appeared to be that it was composed of both, and that the enemy was preparing to reinforce still further the heavy detachments it has succeeded in placing ashore on Guadalcanal.

## Nimitz Speaks:

### 'Japs Will Agree' U. S. Is Prepared

The conviction that "even the Jap will agree that we have both the men and the tools for the task" in the Solomon Islands was voiced to fighting men of the Pacific Fleet by their commander, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. He recently returned from an inspection of that Southwest Pacific area.

"I need not remind you who have been in battle and who must return to it that our tasks are tremendous," said Admiral Nimitz. "It will get tougher as we go forward. The end is not yet in sight.

"I have just returned from the territory won by our Marines in the Solomons. I visited them at their forward positions on Guadalcanal, from which, with their traditional enterprise and courage, they are effectively meeting every force that the enemy has hurled at them.

"The Japs are continuing an ever-intensified pressure with the view to recapture Guadalcanal, first territory that has been taken from them in this war.

"Our effort in the South Pacific must be constantly expanded in men, bases and materials as we go forward. Success in the great venture upon which we have embarked depends on the production and supply of necessary materials. We rely on the workers at home to keep up and increase the flow of these vital implements of war. Our men in the field and in the air and on the seas will know how to use them when they are put in their hands."

## Aleutians:

### Americans Take Another Island

The Alaska Defense Command disclosed that United States troops had taken over another island in the Andreanof group of the Aleutians.

The action was described as a "routine operation."

A Japanese plane appeared within a short time and dropped two bombs on the new encampment but no casualties were suffered.

The American troops encountered no resistance and no difficulties in making a landing on the island.

The bombs dropped by the Japanese plane fell far from their target.

The Navy announced on Oct. 3 that Army troops and air forces, supported by naval units, had moved into advanced bases in the mid-Aleutian Islands — bringing Japanese-held Kiska Island within easier bombing range.

The Andreanof Islands form a lengthy section of the Aleutian chain stretching westward from Alaska. The westernmost island is about 125 miles from Kiska; the easternmost approximately 250 miles from Dutch Harbor.

There was no indication as to where the new base might be located nor the ultimate strategic purpose.

## Stalingrad:

### Nazis Claim Capture Of Tractor Factory

The German High Command said that an armored division had forced its way through Russian defenses at Stalingrad to the Volga in a daring night attack while infantry stormed a factory district in the northern section of the city.

Captured in the stubborn house-to-house fighting was the big Dzerzhinsky tractor factory, the daily war bulletin reported.

DNB said Oct. 15 that the tractor factory had been stormed on the morning of the 15th, and that German troops had driven through to the Volga on a two-mile front.

Russians conceded that the defenders of Stalingrad had retreated to new positions under cover of early morning darkness and with their backs to the broad Volga were reported making a new and stubborn stand against a desperate German effort to force a way to the river.

Two infantry divisions led by 100 tanks and supported by 500 planes formed the spearhead of the attack.

The attackers, said the Russians, already had penetrated dangerously into the Russian defenses on a mile-wide sector, not a two-mile, sector of the northern suburbs in this renewal of the offensive after days of stalemate and the Army newspaper, Red Star, said that the enemy aims to capture the city at any cost.

### Hold on Settlement Immediate Issue

Possession of a factory settlement was the immediate issue. Dispatches said the main struggle raged "several kilometers deep" within the settlement. The Nazi corps, plane-supported, was less than half the size of the offensive force used last week, but more men could scarcely be packed profitably into the narrow salient.

The Russians were pressed back at various points—the noon communiqué reported German seizure of several streets—and numerical superiority of the assault force was officially acknowledged. Little room was left for maneuvers on the west bank of the Volga there.

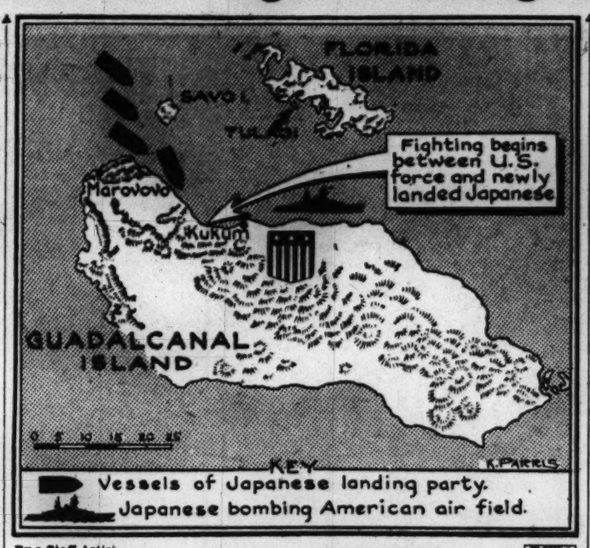
About 30,000 German infantrymen, rested by the week-end lull which Berlin radiocasts had implied was a preliminary to the abandonment of shock operations for the season, clustered irregularly in the shelter of firing points.

Hundreds were slain and more than three dozen of their tanks were knocked out of action in the repulse of seven attacks Oct. 15, the Russian Army's High Command declared.

The Berlin indication last week that infantry and engineers would be withdrawn from the battle of Stalingrad and that "the finishing touches" would be left to bombers and siege guns now appears to have been a ruse. But it failed to surprise the Russians.

Southeast of Novorossisk, where German and Rumanian forces have had rough treatment at the hands of the Russian Army, the Russians were reported to have recaptured a hill from two Axis platoons.

The Germans, however, reported that operations southeast of Novorossisk once more led to encirclement and annihilation of enemy forces.




By a Staff Artist

**Where Fight Progresses in Pacific**

**Map shows close-up of Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, indicating the point at which United States and Japanese forces are believed to be already engaged in a battle for possession of the island.**

## Ship Losses:

### Navy Gives Figures On Solomons Battle

The record of ship losses in the Battle of the Solomons, as based on United States Navy announcements, from the battle's start to date:

Battleships, Japanese, damaged, two.

Carriers, Japanese, damaged, two.

Heavy cruisers, Japanese, sunk, one, damaged, three; American, sunk, three.

Light cruisers, Japanese, damaged 12.

Destroyers, Japanese, six sunk; probably sunk, two damaged (a), eight; American, sunk, three.

Plane tenders, Japanese, damaged, three.

Transports, Japanese, sunk, one; probably sunk, one, damaged, seven; American, sunk, four.

Cargo ships, Japanese, damaged, four.

Miscellaneous, Japanese, damaged, four.

Totals, Japanese, sunk, eight; probably sunk, three; damaged, 45; American, sunk, 10.

Damage to American vessels has not been reported by type of ship, having been termed only as "minor to moderate."

(a) Today's communique mentioned hits on "destroyers." For the table's purposes it is figured that two were damaged.

## St. Lawrence:

### Ship Torpedoed 180 Miles Upriver

A westbound merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk on the night of Oct. 8 off Metis Beach on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, farther upstream than any previous submarine attack, it was announced.

Metis Beach is 180 miles upriver from Anticosti Island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and 190 miles downstream from Quebec.

The ship was struck just after midnight, and 12 of its crew are missing. Eighteen others were picked up by Canadian naval vessels which attempted to locate and attack the submarine.

The merchant ship was a 4,000-ton vessel and was in a small convoy group.

## Italy's Ships:

### Merchant Marine Two Thirds Gone

Two-thirds of the merchant marine Italy brought into the war has been knocked out of the conflict — destroyed, damaged or seized—a review of official reports showed Oct. 14.

Before June, 1940, Mussolini's merchantmen aggregated 3,500,000 tons. The United Nations have chopped 2,366,000 from this total, with 1,500,000 on the destroyed list.

Italian shipping construction has been tripped up regularly by United Nations aerial and naval attacks on its flow of materials in the Mediterranean. A scarcity of fuel also has hampered Italian ship movements.

## Madagascar:

### British Capture 170 Prisoners

A communiqué from the British Command in Madagascar said today:

"Our troops advancing southward from Tananarive yesterday occupied the town of Ambositra, 142 miles from the Capital.

"This advance met with the usual numerous road blocks and demolitions but little opposition was offered by French forces until our column was nearing Ambositra.

"After clearing the position, our troops succeeded, after some stiff fighting, in taking the main prepared position four miles north of the town. As a result of this action we captured approximately 170 prisoners."

## Rhineland Raids:

### Industrial Areas Bombed by British

A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers attacked industrial objectives in Cologne and other Rhineland areas on the night of Oct. 15, and 18 of the craft are missing, it was announced.

The Berlin Radio, which stated bombs fell on widely scattered localities in the Rhineland, said at least 22 bombers were brought down.

It was the first attack on Cologne since the 1,130-plane raid there May 30.

The new raid as indicated by the announced losses was on a smaller scale, however, perhaps by a force of 360 to 400 planes.

The last previous raid on the Rhineland occurred a week ago, when single bombers made a daylight attack on the Upper Rhineland region.

The RAF's attack marked the seventh night operation against targets in Germany this month.

Great Britain, meanwhile had a quiet night except for a southeast coast town which was visited by two German raiders. Machine-gunning and bombing caused some damage, British reports said, but there were no casualties.

Meanwhile American-built Boston bombers dropped explosives on the quayside and docks in a heavy double raid on Le Havre, French Channel port, as the RAF kept up its daylight offensive against the Germans.

The first attack met with no interference from the German Air Force, British air quarters said, but Spitfires which protected the bombers of the second formation were challenged and one of the bombers was lost.

## Malta:

### Attackers Lose 14 More Planes

The defenders of Malta shot down 14 Axis planes in daylight on Oct. 15, as the enemy continued to batter at that island stronghold in the Central Mediterranean, a British communiqué announced.

Four British Spitfires were reported lost in the action, which brought the total of enemy planes destroyed over Malta since Oct. 11 to 95.

## Burma:

### U. S. Planes Bomb City and Airdrome

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said in a communiqué:

On the afternoon of Oct. 15 bombers and fighters of the United States Army China Task Force raided Lashio City and airdrome in Northern Burma.

Numerous hits were scored in the southwest warehouse area and fires were visible for 40 miles.

## Borneo:

### Allied Force Reported Seized

A Domei — Japanese — dispatch from Balikpapan, Borneo, reported Japanese Marines on Borneo had destroyed or captured a force of British, American, and Dutch troops north of Balikpapan.

The force was described as composed of remnants of troops which had escaped to the safety of the mountains or jungles in the original Japanese operations against the Netherlands East Indies.

No figures on the entire force were given, but the dispatch said 66 Dutch officers and men were captured.

## New Guinea:

### Allies Maintain Heavy Pressure

United Nations' forces driving toward the Japanese base at Kokoda, New Guinea, are maintaining strong pressure upon the enemy in the Templetons Crossing area on the northern side of the Owen Stanley Range, warfront dispatches said.

American Havocs and Airacobras supporting United Nations' ground forces strafed and bombed Japanese positions Oct. 15 around Templetons Crossing.

Meanwhile Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia declared after a meeting of the Advisory War Council that the Japanese suffered substantial casualties, lost large quantities of equipment, and were forced to abandon carefully prepared positions in their retreat on New Guinea.

## Germany Scolds Swiss Press For Anti-Nazi Stands

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Germany scolded the press of neutral Switzerland yesterday for anti-Axis manifestations and intimated that a protest would be carried to the Swiss Government.

Recalling recent propaganda attacks on Sweden, another European neutral, the German radio broadcast the following Berlin dispatch of the Transocean News Agency:

"The Swiss press was seriously reprimanded for its anti-Axis attitude by a spokesman of Wilhelmstrasse at the foreign press conference Thursday.

"This had been called forth, he declared, by 'propaganda hostile to the Axis which is becoming ever more marked' on the part of the Swiss papers.

"Among those specially mentioned by him were the Basler National Zeitung, the Neue Berner Zeitung, the Vaterland, published in Lucerne, and the Weltwoche, published in Zurich.

"'If one puts one's fingers into the war machinery one must not whimper if they are crushed,'" the spokesman said. "The German Government, he added, would not only deal with the Swiss papers concerned but would also address itself to responsible Swiss quarters."

## Eliot Says Poll-Tax Issue Whether Poor May Vote

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Speaking in favor of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill which passed the House 252-84, Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts said the "basic question is whether we believe that poor people should be denied the right to vote."

Mr. Eliot told the House: "I have an abiding faith in government by the people, rich and poor alike. It is far from perfect, but it is better than tryranny. The cure for many of the ills of democracy will be found in more democracy."

# War Saved at Stalingrad But It Still Must Be Won

*Continued from Page 1*

United Nations forces have had air superiority on the Egyptian Front all summer. British fighters and bombers have roamed the skies over Western Europe almost unchallenged for months. According to sources which should know what they are talking about Hitler cut his army in France and the Low Countries down to as low as 20 or even 15 divisions this summer.

Meanwhile he had brought his strength on the Russian Front to at least 200 of the total of about 300 divisions in the German Army while external evidence would indicate that an even higher than two thirds proportion of his air force must have been kept there.

This was a golden opportunity. A major assault on the Continent would have caught the German armies at a heavy disadvantage. They would have had to fight simultaneously on two major fronts for the first time.

But it was impossible.

Britain and America did not possess a sufficient superiority of force to cross the English Channel even in the face of only 15 German divisions. We could not capitalize on the opportunity and Stalingrad therefore instead of being the cornerstone of early and complete victory remains a defensive success which has denied Hitler his victory but does not give us ours.

**Time Has Been Lost**

Even if the second front is opened tomorrow, it will be too late to capitalize on what Russian soldiers did this summer on their front. The time to strike was when Russia still possessed large reserves. It is unreasonable to assume that Russia is today capable of launching a major counter-offensive. It is even highly doubtful that Russia will be able to do so next year. The reason is that Russia's reserves have been so heavily involved in the campaign now just drawing to its close.

Thus, when the Anglo-American front against Germany is opened, there is only a poor chance that the Russians will be able to attack simultaneously.

Obviously it is not a question of manpower. Russia still has plenty of that. But from all reliable reports the reserves of heavy weapons of war and ammunition have been drained to the bottom. The number of combat divisions is said to be decreasing steadily, due to inability to resupply them after battle losses of weapons.

**Possible Nazi Instructions**

To get the whole picture of the Russian Front in perspective, examine it from Hitler's point of view. What were his objectives and his expectations when he launched his heaviest of all German offensives? Here is how Hitler's instructions to his generals on the Russian Front for the 1942 campaign might easily have read:

1. Your objective is to destroy once and for all the military power of Russia. To this end you will launch a main attack from the vicinity of Kursk which will drive eastward through Voronezh and on into the depths of Russia until a complete separation of Russian central and southern forces has been achieved. Subordinate attacks will then chew up these segments.

2. Secondary objectives are (a) to cut the supply line from Persia to the Central Russia armies which will be largely accomplished whenever the Volga is crossed, and (b) to secure the oil fields of the Caucasus. It must always be borne in mind that the secondary objectives will be automatically achieved if the major objective is attained. You should never, therefore, allow anything to divert your attention from the main objective which is the destruction of Russian armed resistance.

3. Should you fail in your main objective your minimum task is to make possible the construction of a German line in Russia which can be held indefinitely with a minimum complement of men and equipment. This line should be located with regard both to defensibility and to the inclusion behind our lines of the maximum agricultural, oil and other vital resources areas.

**Minimum in Sight**

Examine what has happened this summer in the light of such German objectives and you see that Hitler has failed in his maximum desires, but is in an excellent position for his minimum aim. He failed to destroy the Russian armies. His main drive was deflected at Voronezh into a southeasterly direction, and eventually stalled at Stalingrad. While traffic on the Volga has been strangled by Germans on one bank, it has not been crossed and can be reopened to traffic at any time the enemy can be pushed back to a reasonable distance.

In the process the Russians have been pushed back and worn down to a degree which permits the construction of a defensive German line deep into Russia. This is understood to be already well advanced. It would be unrealistic to doubt the ability of the Germans to construct an "east wall" in Russia which they will be able to hold for a long time with relatively little manpower. And behind that line they will have most of Russia's best agricultural land and perhaps oil and other important resources.

The campaign is not yet necessarily over. Denied their main objective, the Germans may still try for more of their secondary objectives before the hardest part of winter arrives.

**Hard Campaign Weather**

The worst campaign periods in Russia are when the ground is soft or wet. Right now there are fall rains and early snows which wet the ground without freezing it solid. There follows a period when the ground is frozen hard but the weather is still warm enough for campaigning—a period of about a month. After that the cold is too intense for men or motors.

During the month of hard ground and brisk but not impossible weather the Germans may try for Leningrad, or for Baku and oil. They might even renew the assault on Stalingrad. They may still achieve their secondary objectives and they certainly have already achieved Hitler's minimum objective for the 1942 campaign.

In other words, even although Hitler has failed in his first objective he has improved his European position. He could during 1943 concentrate the bulk of his forces in the West with confidence in the security of his Russian Front.

Russia can not be an offensive threat to Hitler unless American war supplies reach Russia in vastly greater quantity than they are arriving now. Russian manpower is still enormous. But Russia's industrial power has been horribly damaged. A Russian offensive within the forseeable future must be supplied heavily from American factories. The Russians saved the war from being lost at Stalingrad. But the war has still to be won and Russian is weaker and Russia's prospects of becoming stronger again are distinctly not promising.

## Rickenbacker Sees Allied Rise; Germans Still Strong in Air

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker reported Oct. 15 after a survey trip to the European theater air fighting front that "the trend is entirely in our favor."

Captain Rickenbacker, air ace of World War I, expressed belief that "the European theater will remain an air theater until we have secured superiority over the German Air Force and paralyzed the production capacity of the German aircraft industry."

"There is no question that we will win this war," he said. "The only question is how soon."

[Captain Rickenbacker recently inspected United States bomber and fighter stations in the British Isles and several times saw Flying Fortresses in action, dispatches from London said today. News of his recent visit had been banned until now.]

Captain Rickenbacker's report to the War Department was made public by Secretary Stimson with the explanation that Captain Rickenbacker was sent to England to survey Army Air Force personnel and equipment under actual combat conditions and in comparison with British and German planes and personnel.

The Captain concluded that American conceptions of Army aircraft and their tactical employment are proving sound in combat and that "the British look upon the practical application of our air war theories with increasing approval."

Captain Rickenbacker estimated that the total German Air Force "does not exceed 4,700 operational combat planes of every type, a very small percentage of these being bombers."

"It would be a mistake, however, to draw the conclusion that German air power is on the decrease," he continued, and explained:

"While we may hope that British and American bombers have crippled German aircraft production and maintenance in Germany and France, the case may well be that the Germans are working feverishly on new design planes to offset the aerial superiority which, at the present writing, is definitely on the Allies' side.

"We are bound to suffer losses, maybe even great losses, before the conquest of Germany is completed."

He praised American and British combat planes, both bombers and fighters.

## War Costs of U. S. in Year To Reach 74 Billion Peak

*Continued from Page 1*

cluded in his report a summary of expenditures by fiscal years since 1932. They are:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1932 | $4,535,000,000 |
| 1933 | 3,864,000,000 |
| 1934 | 6,011,000,000 |
| 1935 | 7,010,000,000 |
| 1936 | 8,666,000,000 |
| 1937 | 8,177,000,000 |
| 1938 | 7,239,000,000 |
| 1939 | 8,707,000,000 |
| 1940 | 8,998,000,000 |
| 1941 | 12,710,000,000 |
| 1942 | 32,397,000,000 |
| 1943 | 80,044,000,000 |

In his letter of transmittal to Congress the President wrote:

"In recent months you have demonstrated, through the activities of regular and special committees, a keen interest in reducing nonwar expenditures of the Federal Government. Undoubtedly reports by the special committees have helped to stimulate the large volume of letters which I have received from citizens in all walks of life. Some of the letters protest against recent cuts in various appropriations. Other letters urge a reduction of Federal expenditure to the amount expended in the fiscal year 1932, and characterize such a reduction as a 'Federal contribution toward helping to win the war.'"

The report was prepared by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget who also drew up the 96-page analysis of trends of nonwar governmental spending.

## 'Yankee Doodle' Film Sets British Record

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The London opening of the movie "Yankee Doodle Dandy" enriched the British war effort by $3,481,076—the largest box office take for any British stage or movie performance, it was announced yesterday.

To get tickets, Britons had to buy at least $20 worth of war bonds or national savings certificates. The top purchase was $16,000.

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# Occupied Lands Starving So Germany May Eat

**Nazi-held countries send to the Reich foodstuffs they need sorely for their own people.**

By Ernest S. Pisko
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring promised the German people that they would be the last to go hungry. They would be fed even if that meant starvation of the rest of Europe. To make good on his promise, the Nazi authorities are exercising a rigid control over agricultural production in the occupied territory.

They lowered the food rations of the conquered nations to a bare existence minimum — sometimes even below that level—and, by enforcing rather unilateral trade agreements or by outright confiscation, they are endeavoring to secure the flow of supplies to the Reich.

The Nazis find themselves confronted with various problems other than those stemming from the unwillingness of their victims to co-operate. Transportation is one of the problems; lack of storage facilities is another one.

While the inadequacy of the rolling stock frequently upsets the schedule of the imports, shortage of appropriate storage plants often causes sizable quantities of foodstuffs to perish. To plug this source of serious losses, the Germans are financing the construction of packing, canning, and freezing plants in the export countries.

The Berlin Lokal Anzieger of Aug. 5 announced that a company had been formed in Munich, the Neuenberg & Parkhofer Kommandit Gesellschaft, whose object is to install freezing machinery at about 20 different places abroad. Work has already started in Italy, the Netherlands, and Bulgaria, and depots will shortly be opened in France and in Sicily.

In Hungary, the program calls for the construction of 100 drying plants, 75 packing depots, and two refrigerator plants. The number of grain elevators in the Balkan countries is to be increased, and enormous potato pits are to be prepared in Germany itself and in Poland in order to avoid last year's experience, when potatoes by the hundred thousand tons froze and rotted at railway stations.

However the cornerstone of the Nazi feeding plan is still the looting of the occupied countries in a more or less disguised and regulated fashion. The following, necessarily incomplete, survey reveals the main features of the system.

Thomas, Detroit News

**There Are No Harvest Festivals in Europe**

**Norway:** Three quarters of the fishing fleet was seized by the Nazis. The boats are still operating, though, but either for the requirements of the occupation troops or for export purposes. All field crops have to be delivered to Nazi-controlled depots. The farmers are allowed to retain only 75 per cent of the grain ration to which they are entitled for their households. All fruit gardens are under supervision by Nazi officials. The owners are forbidden to eat any but the fallen fruit.

**The Netherlands:** Agriculture is rigidly controlled. Delivery quotas are fixed for all products. Noncompliance with the quotas entails heavy fines, prison sentences, and even confiscation of the farms. The dairy industry is to be reduced in favor of potato and vegetable growing. The Netherlands is slated to become one of Germany's foremost suppliers of apples, melons, cucumbers, and beans.

**Belgium:** Production and distribution of foodstuffs are being regulated by the Nazi-controlled Department of Agriculture and its subsidiary, the National Corporation for Food and Agriculture, membership in which is compulsory to all farmers and food dealers. The Corporation is authorized to regulate, limit, prohibit, and license production, regulate selling, control stocks, direct consumption, and impose fines or "compensatory" taxes.

**Bohemia and Moravia:** All Czech agricultural organizations have been dissolved. Their property was taken over by the Organization of Agricultural and Forest Workers in the Protectorate. Membership in this organization is compulsory. Besides, the Nazis are using the flimsiest pretexts to confiscate Czech-owned farms on a large scale and hand them over to settlers from the Reich.

**Slovakia:** Preliminary steps for the establishment of a farmers' organization modeled on National Socialist lines have been taken. Compulsory labor service for agricultural workers has been introduced. The quota system is in force. Free sale of grain is prohibited; it may be sold only to the Nazi-controlled Slovakian Corn Company. Farmers have to use threshing machines approved by the Vegetable Foodstuffs Production Center—another Nazi agency. The use of threshing machines is being enforced not only to improve the output but to make supervision easier.

**Eastern Provinces:** In the Incorporated Area of Poland, agriculture is almost completely in the hands of German farmers. Poles are to be found only among the farm laborers and domestic servants. How rigidly they are supervised can be seen from a recent decree ordering Poles who pick blueberries to hand over 90 per cent of the crop to German buyers. In the Government General, a state of "harvest emergency" has been proclaimed, extending from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30. Capital punishment is decreed for all persons willfully damaging agricultural products, not complying with delivery regulations, or otherwise hampering the German harvest efforts. Compulsory delivery of fixed quotas has been introduced in the Ukraine, and in Latvia all able-bodied women between 18 and 45 who live in towns have been called up for compulsory agricultural work until Oct. 31.

**Hungary:** As a result of recent trade negotiations, Hungary agreed to export increased quantities of grain and fruit to Germany, even if its harvest were not to bring the normal yield. Besides, it pledged itself not to raise the prices of agricultural products and promised to wait for the payment of its deliveries, either in cash or in kind, indefinitely. Andreas Moeser, President of the German-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Budapest, motivated this certainly not quite voluntary policy as follows: "Germany no longer produces peacetime articles in the same quantity as hitherto. In return for its war effort and sacrifices it has the right to demand the greatest possible efforts from its allies which will be repaid as quickly as possible after the war."

**Rumania:** Military officials are responsible for maximum exploitation of productive capacity and adequate supplies of raw materials. They have been vested with authority overriding that of other state departments. Exporters have been amalgamated into seven groups—cereals, vegetables, cattle, poultry, wood, petrol, and industrial minerals—to improve control and secure a water-tight survey of all goods disposable for export. Offenders against the Law for the Repression of Speculation are sent to concentration camps for terms up to five years. Their families, wives, and children under age are placed under arrest. Their entire property is confiscated.

**Yugoslavia:** The Cereal Center in Belgrade, Nazi-controlled, of course, has issued a decree according to which all farmers must register the amount of their harvests in cereals, oil plants and leguminous plants, and the number of household members. "Protrud," an association for the "Rational Collection and Export of Serbian Fruit Products," has been founded in Belgrade. By order of the General Plenipotentiary for Economy in Serbia, "Protrud" takes over the functions of an official center for all related questions.

**Bulgaria:** The internal supply situation deteriorates in the same measure that German demands for deliveries increase. Apart from butter, wheat, and corn, the Germans insist on an increase in the exports of fodder seeds, sunflower seeds, and fiber plants. For the first time in the country's history, Bulgaria's trade balance with Germany shows a credit in its favor. Yet almost the only thing Germany sends to Bulgaria are freight cars—to be loaded with agricultural products. Bread, grain and fodder grain, beans, and sunflower seeds—new crops as well as the stocks—have been defined as "products of primary necessity in the sense of the Law for Civil Mobilization." Any exchange, gift, or delivery of these goods is strictly forbidden. They must be sold to the State Corn Directorate. Even the customary payments in kind to the clergy have been suspended. To enforce these regulations, a new police force is being formed —the economic police.

**Greece:** Sale and transport of nearly all home-grown foodstuffs is forbidden. The list issued by the Ministry of Food and the occupation authorities includes: Currants, raisins, sultanas, olives, meat, cereals, flour, dry vegetables, rice, sugar, maccaroni, tobacco seed, and non-resinous wine. Farmers have to deliver their entire output—25 per cent to Government agencies and the remainder to the Agricultural Bank and several other Axis-controlled concerns.

It becomes apparent from these few examples by what means the Nazis try to ban the danger of hunger in the Third Reich—by installing control centers in the occupied countries, by organizing the farmers in compulsory associations, by licensing trade and transportation, by fixing delivery quotas at the highest possible level, by ordering the slave farmers to concentrate on those foodstuffs which Germany needs instead of those which they were accustomed to grow, by paying for the goods with worthless occupation money or not at all.

**Germans exercising rigid control over agriculture production in all nations under 'protection.'**

# *Nazis Kill 500 Serbs In Balkans*

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Balkan sources said today that the Germans had executed about 500 Serbs charged with participation in a new insurrection against the Nazi conquerors of Yugoslavia and that occupation forces recently have been increased in the turbulent country.

These sources, who insisted on anonymity, said they had been informed that the Germans discovered the supposed plot early this month and that the chief of the Nazi forces, in Serbia, General Bader, set up special courts to try the patriots.

All who were accused were convicted and shot, one informant said. He quoted this communiqué, issued by the German commander and published in the Serb newspaper Novo Vreme:

"Last night large numbers of persons were arrested in Belgrade. They were implicated in a widespread insurrectionary movement which was in preparation. If the designs of the plotters had been carried out the Serb people would have suffered severe shock and misery."

**Pacification Fails**

The reported reinforcements for the Axis occupation forces were attributed by official Yugoslav spokesmen to the failure of Dr. Ante Pavelitch, the puppet Chief of State, to pacify the Yugoslavs.

These sources reiterated reports of the arrest of Dr. Vtatko Matchek, Croat Peasant Party leader. They said Dr. Matchek had been placed under German Blackshirt guard as the aftermath of a revolt by several thousand members of his party against the Nazi Pavelitch regime.

Other Balkan sources said anti-Axis feeling was spreading also in Rumania because of the transfer to the Russian Front of several additional divisions which, they said, Rumania previously had been promised that it could keep at home to guard the country's frontiers.

Meanwhile the Moscow official radio reported that Croat peasant followers of Dr. Matchek had captured the towns of Jajce in the Pliva Valley, 60 miles northwest of Sarajevo, Jastrfbarsko, 15 miles southwest of the Croat capital of Zagreb, and Kostanjevac, 25 miles southwest of Zagreb.

**Three Towns Taken**

Two companies of Italians were declared to have been wiped out in the battles in the Pliva and Sava valleys between Zagreb and Sarajevo, while another guerrilla detachment was reported to have raided the Kutin oil fields where 170 German soldiers were killed and nine oil wells dynamited.

The outbreak of the new guerrilla war in Croatia was reported in Bern Wednesday night by Yugoslav sources, who said a force of 4,000 peasant soldiers was operating independently of the regulars and guerrillas under Gen. Draja Mihailovitch. The latter have been fighting in the mountains since their country was overrun by the German war machine in April, 1941.

The new developments were confirmed by Yugoslav sources here who said "unrest is greater in Yugoslavia than at any time since outbreak of the war."

Yugoslav sources also said that 49 trains were derailed in Croatia in September, a heavy blow to the German transport plans which call for a large movement of troops and supplies to Greece and the Black Sea in order to support the Russian and African fronts.

# Choice Offered to French Job Experts: Go to Reich Freely or Under Duress

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, Oct. 16—"This dilemma faces us: Either go to Germany with all the guarantees and all the advantages, including the accomplishment of a duty toward the war prisoners, or under compulsion without doing a service to France."

This call to the workers of France was issued by the Committee of Information organized by the Government, which has played a large part in the exchange of French war prisoners against industrial specialists for German wartime factories.

The French people have been told that there is no other choice. Either they must furnish the industrial workers required or they will be requisitioned.

After three months during which the question of departure of French industrial workers to Germany in exchange for French agricultural war prisoners has been the principal question before the country the urgent necessity to send 150,000 French industrial specialists, which is not a large number compared to the number engaged in wartime production, has created a situation, the seriousness of which cannot be minimized.

**Laval's Blunt Statement**

Premier Pierre Laval, who has concentrated upon obtaining this number of specialists, has now told the country that the failure to fill the list quickly would be grave for France.

At a meeting in Paris attended by the chief of the industries and labor syndicates M. Laval urged immediate action, and the official report of the meeting said: "Laval was led to the making of important and moving declarations which left no doubt of the obligations placed upon workers and groups of workers to leave for Germany and also left no doubt on the grave consequences which would result if his appeal were not acted upon."

**Similiar Order in Belgium**

To emphasize and leave no doubt as to character of these "grave consequences," the newspapers have also given prominence to the news from Brussels and Berlin that the German military commander for Belgium has put through an order requisitioning the Belgian civilian population for work in Belgium and Germany, and fixing the age limit of those to be sent to Germany at 18 to 50 for men, and 21 to 35 for women.

The choice before France as expressed by the Government itself is either for the French workers required by Germany to leave voluntarily or go under constraint. At last the entire positon is made clear.

Whatever the Government has been trying to do and is still trying to achieve is the voluntary departure individually and by groups to furnish large enough contingents of French industrial specialists for German industry, so that the power of requisitioning workers in occupied territory possessed by Heinrich Sauckel, Controller of German Manpower, charged by Hitler with the duty of finding workers, will not fall on France.

By Laval's agreement with Herr Sauckels to find the French industrialists himself France has so far escaped requisitioning, but the danger has not been removed.

The voluntary recruiting under the impression of energetic appeal is reported to be speeding up, but the critical situation has not been relieved.

Laval and other Government spokesmen have also not limited the gravity of the situation to an alternative of requisitioning labor. Relations with Germany as a whole are in question.

[Egon Kaskeline writing in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 12 declared that while only about 20,000 workers voluntarily signed new engagements for work in Germany, those who already had been sent to German factories had practically all refused to renew their contracts. Mr. Kaskeline quoted the Nazi paper, Stuttgärter Zeitung, as saying that 50,000 of 80,000 French workers who went to Germany in 1941 have asked for repatriation.]

**Clarification of Policy**

In connection with relations with Germany as a whole, as well as on account of other perspectives which it evokes, an address by Paul Marion, Secretary of State for Information, before the newspaper representatives of all France and North Africa in Paris is of particular significance.

M. Marion, urging the newspapers to clarify the Government's policy to their readers, said:

"The defeat left us our empire, but others are going to use the force they possess, not against the powers which are too strong for them to attack, but against us.

"We can defend our empire only with the support of Europe, and our refusal to become an integral part of Europe if it is prolonged will bring about the worst of disasters for our people, for finally this refusal to keep pace with Europe will become simply a refusal to live."

At a time when France and its African possessions are, on account of their strategic geographical position, of growing interest, this declaration is especially noteworthy.

Le Cri du Peuple published in Paris in a discussion of the danger of an attack against Dakar and other French African possessions commented: "The Government is determined to defend our overseas possessions and indicates that it is in France's interest to defend them" by all means, including any which the Axis powers might be disposed to give us."

## Dutch Workers Sent To Jobs in Germany

*By the Overseas News Agency*

London, Oct. 16

Conscription of Dutch workers for war industries in Germany is reported to have been put into effect at the beginning of October, without an official decree.

During the summer Dutch labor exchanges were required to prepare full lists of skilled workers and their jobs. At the beginning of the month a large number of workers in various factories throughout Holland, especially railway, street-car and electrical employees, received dismissal notices. They were ordered to report to labor exchanges.

At the exchanges, the men were handed copies of work contracts of the German Army with printed instructions and a railway ticket.

## 'Await Revolt'

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Most Frenchmen think the European war will end next spring because of American bombings and await only an opportunity for revolt, two exiled Belgian Ministers, August-Edmond de Schryver and Auguste Balthazar, said in an interview.

The two officials of the prewar Brussels Government escaped from "enforced residence" near Vichy last July to England whence they came to America as guests of the Belgian Ambassador.

"The French are impressed by the great flights of bombers over their country and have faith in the American war effort," Mr. Balthazar said. "Because of the frequency of the massed flights and because of their confidence in your country most Frenchmen think the war will end after this winter."

He said food shortages were particularly severe in Belgium and Unoccupied France, adding that Occupied France was somewhat better off because of its farms.

Mr. Balthazar estimated that 25,000 French workers went to Germany between March and July for jobs in German war plants.

Mr. de Schryver said 80 to 90 per cent of the French were opposed to collaboration with the Axis.

# *They Seek Plant Back in War —Higgins Men Want No Pay*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16 (AP)—From office boy to vice-president, all 171 employees of the abandoned Higgins shipyard have offered to work without pay for 60 days to get the plant into wartime production.

"We would rather work for Uncle Sam for two months for nothing than for perhaps the rest of our lives for Hitler," was the way a spokesman for the group, now busy junking the shipyard, put it.

Elvin Vernius, director of war bond sales at the plant, said this telegram was sent to Andrew J. Higgins in Washington:

"Since Donald M. Nelson is quoted as having said that he feels it his duty to see that the facilities involved in the cancellation of the Higgins contract are utilized for the war effort, we, as part of those facilities, wish to pledge our wholehearted, patriotic support to you and your effort to reopen the Micheaud plant for the war effort, and to that end we offer to contribute 60 days' work without pay of any kind."

War Prodction Chief Nelson told an American Federation of Labor committee investigating cancellation of the $50,000,000 Higgins contract that Mr. Higgins, an advocate of production-line ship construction, "must come into this war effort in a bigger way."

The Maritime Commission, blaming a shortage of steel, canceled Mr. Higgins' contract to build 200 Liberty ships after upwards of $20,000,000 had been spent getting the plant ready.

Mr. Higgins, who has proposed building giant cargo planes from nonessential materials at the plant, has been in Washington for some time after disclosing his plans to President Roosevelt here.

## Union Restrained From Punishing Members Hurrying on Defense Job

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 16 (AP)—Warning that union by-laws which might "endanger in the slightest the security of the American people and impair the prosecution of the war, can and will be set aside," Circuit Judge George E. Holt yesterday permanently restrained a labor union from punishing its members for hurrying a defense job to completion.

The dispute, between Miami Local 365, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and members who were employed in painting 137 buildings of an important Army base, hinged on the use of spray machines instead of brushes by the painters.

Army officials asked that the work be speeded up by use of spray machines, although V. J. Hoecherl, the contractor, had contracted with the union to use only brushes. Union members employed on the job agreed to use the faster method, when Mr. Hoecherl promised to protect them from disciplinary action by the union, which threatened to fine the 20 painters $600 a day.

## Navy Lists Casualties As 991 Sept. 22-30

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard casualties totaling 991 from Sept. 22 to Sept. 30 were announced Oct. 15.

The Navy said the list included 161 fatalities, 238 wounded, and 592 missing. Some of those listed as missing may yet be accounted for.

"The preponderant share of these casualties resulted from direct action with the enemy," the announcement said.

The list, No. 14, brings the total of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin from Dec. 7, 1941, to Sept. 30 inclusive, to a grand total of 15,423, of whom 4,260 are listed as fatalities.

## Report Says Japanese Shot Island Bishop

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies Information Service said today that Japanese troops had executed Bishop Aerts and seven other members of a Roman Catholic Mission in the Kai Islands in the Arafura Sea, north of Australia.

The Service said its report was based on eyewitness accounts of the Japanese action last July 13 at Langgoer where the Bishop, who had spent most of his life among the natives, and the other victims were herded onto a jetty and shot down.

It was indicated the executions probably resulted from the Bishop's order that the Mission launch be destroyed just before the Japanese occupation troops landed.

## Red Cross Offers To Mediate Dispute On Captives' Chains

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Foreign Office disclosed last night that the International Red Cross has approached both Great Britain and Germany with an offer to mediate the dispute over the chaining of prisoners.

The Foreign Office expressed "appreciation of this offer" but said that since Britain already has invited Switzerland, the protecting power of the Geneva convention which governs the treatment of war captives, the government was leaving it up to the Red Cross to decide in what way its services can be most effective.

The Red Cross, the statement said, pointed out that the chaining of prisoners as reprisal violated Article II of the Geneva convention and expressed concern that such measures might endanger Red Cross work on the behalf of prisoners.

[The External Affairs Department announced last night that the Swiss Government, the protecting power for both Britain and Canada in Germany, has "made an approach to the German Government" in connection with the dispute over chaining of prisoners of war.]

## Navy Gets New Training Station On Lake Seneca N. Y. in Record Time

SAMPSON, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Navy formally will take over tomorrow administration of a $50,000,000 training station where 30,000 raw recruits will be drilled by officers fresh from Uncle Sam's fighting fleets.

The latter is "very satisfactory" to Capt. H. A. Badt, U. S. N., commandant of the war-born community that sprang into existence far from salt water in less than six months.

"Fighting officers," he observed, "make fighting men."

Construction of the station, so vast that immediate comprehension of its size is difficult, began May 28, but not until July did operations shift into high gear.

Since that time an army of 15,500 laborers, involving a weekly $1,200,000 payroll, has worked day and night in answer to the Navy's demand for speed—and more speed.

The six drill halls—each 608 feet long and 120 feet wide—emphasize Sampson's purpose in training men in the arts of war.

Captain Badt does not discuss detailed training the recruits will receive beyond that "they will learn the elementary fundamentals of a sailor's life at sea."

When Sampson reaches peak efficiency 30,000 men will be in barracks. Every day 1,000 men will be discharged for new duties and an equal number of fresh recruits will report for their initial taste of naval life in wartime.

The first of the new sailors to arrive can see plenty of water in blue Senaca Lake, but some may be disappointed.

Not until spring will the station's training fleet of 150 Navy whale boats and at least 10 motor sailers be placed in service.

## Hoot Awa, Mr. Moto, Empress of Japan Is a Bonnie Ship!

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific liner of the White Empress Fleet which has been under charter to the British Admiralty since the outbreak of war, has been rechristened the Empress of Scotland to rid "so fine a ship of so unfortunate a name," D. C. Coleman, Chairman of Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, announced last night.

The Empress of Scotland holds all speed records for Pacific crossings, the announcement said, and has been transporting troops "to all parts of the globe" since the war started. She has been under bombing attack and the ship's Chinese quartermaster, Senior Quartermaster Ho Kan, received the British Empire Medal for his conduct during the attack.

## Davis Doesn't Expect Hitler to Bomb U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, expressed the belief that Hitler will refrain from bombing the United States for fear of waking up Americans to a more intensive war effort.

Speaking at a war bond luncheon here, Mr. Davis recalled how war bond sales skyrocketed in Hawaii and Alaska after they were attacked and said:

"I am confident that Adolf Hitler has enough intelligence and imagination not to try to drop any bombs on Pennsylvania Avenue and Wall Street, so long as our immunity from direct attack keeps the people of the continental mass of the country from stepping up our participation in the war effort to the level set by Alaska and Hawaii.

"Such damage as might be done by bombs dropped by the few enemy raiders that might have the luck to get through would be trivial compared to the damage that is done, every day, by the persistence among a considerable part of our people of the comfortable conviction that the war is something that is happening in Russia, and Libya, and Guadalcanal; but that can't and won't h[illegible]."

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# A Woman in the News: Moslem to Speak for India

By C. K. Cumming

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 16—Inclusion of the Begum Shah Nawaz in India's delegation to the forthcoming conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations is an interesting tribute to an outstanding Indian woman who has played a prominent part in public life in the past 15 years. Americans will find her a woman marked by ability and great personal charm.

After acting as Moslem representative of Indian women at round-table conferences in London in 1930, 1931, and 1932, she became a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and Parliamentary Secretary of Education under the new Constitution.

In politics she is an independent Moslem and one of the secretaries of the Unionist Party of Premier Maj. Sirdar Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan. She was ousted from the All-India Moslem League last year in consequence of accepting the Viceroy's invitation to represent Indian women on the National Defense Council.

**Active in War Effort**

A short time ago the Begum undertook the new task of becoming organizer of the women's side in the national war front for the whole of India, including the Indian States.

Discussing this work she defined its objects as direction and coordination of all war effort where women are concerned and to supply information to the public. She said it was intended that a Hindu woman, preferably a prominent social worker, should assist and between them they would try to provide leadership in every section for women in every street of every village and town.

Stressing the necessity of such leadership the Begum said: "Having been in touch with women among the masses in connection with my work for many years I realize that Indian women are most unprepared for an emergency, and chaos would ensue if anything happened without previous organization. I am anxious at least that one woman should be placed on the staff of each provincial civil defense commissioner in order to find the best leadership in the province and supply information suitable to the avenues of work."

**Jewelry or War Loans?**

Declaring her firm conviction that the war effort could be considerably accelerated by organizing women, the Begum gave two interesting examples.

"First, the average Indian woman tries to invest all savings in jewelry. It is for us to point out that money so invested brings no income, whereas if invested in defense loans or defense certificates it would mean regular income.

"Second, my experience in the last three years has proved that young boys of good families are anxious to obtain commissions in the Army, Navy and Air Force, but unfortunately their womenfolk often prevent them taking up military service.

"Much propaganda is needed to make women realize that if young men serve in the war they will not only be fighting humanity's battle for freedom but also securing chances for a bright future.

"Most of them will be absorbed into the Army but others will have special opportunities. In the case of several young men asking my help I have managed to make mothers and grandmothers agree by explaining these matters."

The Begum has prepared a number of educational pamphlets, but believes in working mainly by word of mouth. She has had successful meetings in Bombay Province and is about to visit the United Provinces and Bengal.

"I believe if we bring home to Indian women what their sisters in the allied countries are doing they feel they must do as well. We have only to tell them that they must be awake when danger is knocking at the door," she said recently.

## New Moslem Daily

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 16—The great Moslem festival which follows the fasting month of Ramzan is signalized here by the appearance of the first issue of the new daily paper Dawn, founded by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Moslem League, as a weekly a year ago. Well edited, and printed in excellent type, it is a notable addition to the Moslem English dailies which are numerous but poor in quality.

In a greeting in the paper Mr. Jinnah says that there has never been throughout the last two centuries a first-class English daily "which could voice the full sentiments, feelings, and opinion of Moslem India."

It is said further that while the primary object of the paper is to mirror the views and activities of Moslems, promote their solidarity and propagate the policy and program of the Moslem League, "it will not neglect the cause and welfare of the peoples of this subcontinent generally and not hesitate to fight for independence for all."

In another article Mr. Jinnah says that Moslem India is destined to play its part as a powerful factor in the world-wide struggle going on, as well as in the future new order and postwar peace and settlement of the world.

At the same time he appeals to every Moslem "to stand solid by our goal of Pakistan (independent Moslem state) for it is a matter of life and death to us and to the future destiny of Moslem India. Either we achieve Pakistan or we perish."

He then refers to the sympathy felt in Moslem countries in "our struggle."

## Bombay Arrests

BOMBAY, Oct. 16 (AP)—Merchants and financiers were among 25 persons arrested here Oct. 15 following a series of bomb explosions during the past three weeks.

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# Trail Blazer Headed for Scrap Heap

Wide World

**Louisianians Watch the Demolition**

The workmen pictured are busy tearing down the Sabine, historic Southern Pacific locomotive, which shared in the early days of railroading in Louisiana. The dismantling was of wide public interest as is attested by the crowds which watched the men on the junking job.

# Senate Group Recommends Youth Draft

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Senate Military Committee recommended the drafting of 18- and 19-year-olds today shortly after the House arranged for final action tomorrow on similar legislation.

Rumblings of displeasure arose on the House side of the Capitol over a school deferment amendment in the bill before it and the lack of assurance of a full 12 months' training for the youthful selectees.

The objections were aired at a Rules Committee hearing on House procedure on the bill, which Administration leaders said they expected would be passed swiftly, as one answer of a democracy to totalitarian threats.

**Sponsored by Gurney**

The bill approved unanimously by the Senate Committee was sponsored by Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota, who announced that the measure would go to the Senate floor Monday. A $6,000,000,000 naval appropriation bill has the right of way, however, and Senator Gurney said that a vote on the draft bill was unlikely before Tuesday.

Senator Gurney's bill lowers the minimum draft age from 20 to 18 and provides that high school students may be deferred until the end of the last half of the academic year.

The legislation on which the House is to vote tomorrow, and which its Military Committee approved yesterday, for which two hours of debate were allowed, also has provisions designed to prevent married men from being inducted ahead of single men.

The Senate committee added two amendments to Senator Gurney's original draft.

One, recommended by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, provides that no person between the ages of 18 and 21 shall be discharged from the Army or Navy because he entered the service without parental consent.

The other, sponsored by Representative Carl T. Durham (D) of North Carolina in the House version, declares that no selective service inductee shall be rejected because of conviction of a criminal offense that is not a felony at common law.

**College Provision Rejected**

It was explained that this would enable the Army to utilize men convicted of violating prohibition laws.

The committee considered but rejected a provision deferring college students from induction until the end of the school year. The House bill contains such a clause.

Also rejected was a proposal by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma to prohibit the sale of beer, ale and wine in or near Army camps.

The House rules committee passed the legislation along under an arrangement whereby amendments may be offered from the floor.

**Can End School Year**

As approved by the House Committee, the legislation assured high school and college students of deferment long enough to complete their current academic year, provided it does not run beyond June 30, 1943, and revised the setup under which local draft boards have been meeting monthly quotas intended to build the Army to a strength of 7,500,000 by the end of next year.

The student deferment provision, written into the bill at the suggestion of Representative Paul J. Kilday (D) of Texas, grants a delay only to students requesting it. Mr. Kilday conceded it could result in the wholesale deferment of every 18- or 19-year-old student until next July 1.

To make certain that selective service boards carried out General Hershey's announced intention to draft no married men while single men were available, the Committee adopted another Kilday amendment to make drafting follow lines based on the degree of dependency.

Under the amendment, no married man would be inducted while there were single men available in his State; no married men with children would be put into uniform while there were available married men without children.

Under present policy, Mr. Kilday said, a local draft board drafts married men if it has no available single men, while an adjoining board in the same community may have more single men than it needs.

Also approved were amendments to permit the enlistment of youths over 17 without parental consent. Consent now is required for enlistments under 21.

A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the extension of liability.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That so much of the first sentence of Section 3 (A) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3 (A) except as otherwise provided in this Act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

Section 2. Any person who, during the year 1942, entered upon attendance for the academic year 1942-1943—

(1) At any high school (or similar institution); or

(2) At any college or university which grants a degree in arts or science, to pursue a course of instruction satisfactory completion of which is prescribed by such college or university as a prerequisite to either of such degrees, or

(3) At any university described in Paragraph (2) to pursue a course of instruction to the pursuit of which a degree in arts or science is prescribed by such university as a prerequisite;

And who, while pursuing such course of instruction at such high school (or similar institution), college, or university, is selected for training and service under this Act prior to the end of such academic year, or prior to July 1, 1943, whichever occurs first, shall, upon his request, be deferred from induction into the land and naval forces for such training and service until the end of such academic year, but in no event later than July 1, 1943.

Sec. 3. Section 15 (A) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(A) The term, 'Between the ages of 18 and 45,' shall refer to men who have attained the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth and who have not attained the forty-fifth anniversary of the day of their birth; and other terms designating different age groups shall be construed in a similar manner."

Sec. 4. Section 5 of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"I. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person between the ages of 18 and 21 shall be discharged from service in the land or naval forces of the United States while this Act is in effect because such person entered such service without the consent of his parent or guardian."

Sec. 5. That Section 201 (A), Paragraph One (1) of Section 5 (E) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a proviso to read as follows:

"Provided, however, that no person who has been deferred from training and service as provided herein shall be inducted prior to the induction of all persons within the same State who have been placed in categories made subject to induction prior to the category in which such person has been placed."

Sec. 6. That Section 5 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"L. No individual shall be relieved from liability for training and service under this Act, or held not to be acceptable to the land or naval forces for such training and service, solely on the ground of his having been convicted of any crime which is not a felony at common law, if the local board having jurisdiction determines that such individual is, notwithstanding such conviction, morally fit for military service."

# Filibuster by Southern Senators Is Expected on Poll Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—A stormy controversy over outlawing state poll taxes as a pre-requisite for voting in Federal elections shifted to the Senate Oct. 14 amid private predictions that Southern Senators would filibuster the measure to kill it.

The bill won House passage Oct. 13 by an overwhelming vote of 252 to 84, after members had defined the issue as one of granting millions of Negroes in the South the privilege of a free ballot box in national elections.

Raised in debate was the broad question of states' rights and of Congress's power to lay down rules governing state elections.

Before a final vote, Representative William M. Colmer (D) of Mississippi reminded his Northern colleagues of the "Solid South's" support of the Democratic Party, protested their "ingratitude," and cautioned that "in coming years, the chickens may come home to roost."

Advocates of the bill countered with the cry that the legislation would carry this country's message of democracy to oppressed people the world over.

From Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D) of Illinois, only Negro Member of Congress, came the assertion that "if the Negro is good enough to shed his blood for this country, then he is good enough to vote in peacetime as well as in wartime."

## Two Commissars Of Defense Named To Assist Stalin

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Council of Peoples Commissars announced today the appointment of two deputy commissars of defense to assist Premier Joseph Stalin.

The new appointees are Col. Gen. A. Vassilevsky, and Alexander Shcherbakoff, chief of the main political administration of the Red Army.

The appointments apparently were a further step in the reorganization of the Red Army following the abolishing of the post of political commissars in the Soviet armed forces and their dual military authority with commanders.

When this change was announced last week it was said some political commissars would be made officers as they had gained much political experience.

Apparently this recognition of the part played by some of these commissars is to extend to top ranks. M. Shcherbakoff has been chief of the Soviet Information Bureau.


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# Duty Warning In War Heard By Lutherans

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16 (AP)—The United States is "powerful, immense and rich, but none the less our existence is faced with dangers just as great as those overcome by the spirit of 1776," Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee declared in an address here last night.

Governor Cooper spoke at a banquet arranged by laymen of the United Lutheran Church in America which was holding its 13th biennial convention here. The banquet ended a day during which officers of the church were re-elected and the Executive Board's report was made.

"There is a time for all things," Governor Cooper declared, "and we have now come to the time to fight, everyone of us, if our country is to survive, we must fight, not only on the battlefield, but we must give our all on the home front as well.

"The soldiers in our industrial plants, the farmers who produce our food in sufficient quantities that we can feed ourselves and help to supply our allies, our women who offer themselves as nurses and maintain our morale at home—all must fight and all are fighting so that America may survive."

The Tennessee Governor asserted that in the meantime it was the duty of every Christian to do what he could to end the war "so long as the end does not mean abandonment of the principles upon which our faith is founded."

"Surely if it is the Christian's duty to take part in war against evil," he said, "it is also his duty to do the utmost to prevent evil from developing—to see not only that the war is won but the peace also."

Following their reports yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Knubel of New York, Church President, and the Rev. Dr. E. Clarence Miller of Philadelphia, Treasurer, were re-elected for their 13th successive terms and the Rev. Dr. Walton H. Greever, New York, was re-elected Secretary for his tenth term.

Dr. Knubel declared in his report that "our Christian faith is both openly and subtly assailed almost everywhere. If the Christian church were merely a human device it could not prevail. We have taken our church and our faith much too easily, toying carelessly with essential benefits."

## Draft Stand

MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 16 (AP)—The American Lutheran Church convention decided yesterday the church "cannot uphold the conscientious objector who is subject to draft and who refuses to register or to render any service to the nation in its time of need."

A resolution adopted without opposition at the Church's seventh biennial meeting said:

"If a person refuses to register and to serve in any way in our country's defense program, the Church, while not presuming to judge his motives or deny him the right to hold his convictions, cannot endorse his views nor defend him in his effort to secure complete exemption from the duties covered by the Selective Service Act."

## *Surgeon Removes Live German Shell In Briton's Thigh*

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 16 (AP)—Mr. Henry Coates of London is alive today thanks to the courage of a surgeon who removed a live German Messerschmitt cannon shell from his thigh—a dangerous operation almost without parallel in medical history.

Mr. Coates was wounded recently when a German plane bombed and machine-gunned the building in which he was working.

Surgeons, knowing that shells of the type which penetrated Mr. Coates' leg frequently explode at the slightest touch, were faced with a rare dilemma. Finally they called in a bomb disposal squad, which suggested that with extreme care the shell might be removed.

Disregarding the danger to himself, Dr. Donald Hall, chairman of the Royal Sussex County Hospital, undertook to perform the delicate operation. Assistants and nurses quickly volunteered to help and the operation was carried through without mishap.

## Interunion Row Quickly Settled

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16 (AP)—A strike against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—for refusing to grant a union shop, among other things—was settled Oct. 14.

The unaffiliated brotherhood owns the Park Lane Villa, swank East Side Hotel, where some 50 maids, bellhops, waiters and other service employees walked out Monday in a strike called by the A. F. of L. Apartment Service Workers Union, seeking a union shop and wage increases.

Brotherhood officials announced an agreement was reached to end the strike and negotiate a new contract including a maintenance of membership clause, but no union shop. The Engineers' president, Alvanley Johnson, contended the A. F. of L. does not have a majority of the workers organized. Ernest Howard, President of the A. F. of L. Culinary Trades Council, asserted otherwise.

# *America's New Weapon: Long and Fast Gun*

By R. Maillard Stead

*Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WITH AMERICA'S HEAVY GUNS, SOMEWHERE in ENGLAND, Oct. 16—I have just seen here the latest emblems of American progress in building up an army with enormous striking power for the coming offensive with the British in the European theater of operations.

They are the new 155-millimeter guns with barrels some 40 feet long, and they can hurl 95-pound projectiles 15 miles with great accuracy.

These emblems speak for themselves—and mighty loud too—for their role is to neutralize opposing batteries such as would be brought into play by the Nazis to stem an invasion advance.

The 155 combines precision with range and fires two shells a minute.

Mobility and speed into action are the special attributes of these artillery heavyweights. A motor tractor pulls them rapidly on to the required site and then the transformation from a traveling position to a firing position is a matter of only six minutes.

**Quick Change of Direction**

The gun has a traverse of 60 degrees and extensive change of direction without fresh emplacement is made possible by the split trail that holds the guns firmly despite the recoil which may bring the barrel back 42 inches.

A recoil that automatically diminishes with increased elevation precludes the necessity of even digging a pit to take care of the back-rushing barrel. In transit the gun moves on six huge rubber-tired wheels but in action these give place to spades fore and aft.

Although the gun weighs 15 tons its long barrel is so perfectly balanced that you can raise it up to look like an antiaircraft gun by turning a small wheel comfortably operated by one hand.

A British artillery officer here described the gun to me as "an admirable weapon for the jobs ahead of it." These jobs are the pounding of specific targets—for such work as counterbattery fire in bombardment of bridges, interdictory fire on keypoints of road communication, and demolitions in support of advance troops.

**Fast Progress Disclosed**

This loud-voiced herald of the Americans' progress here toward full preparedness for battle is only one of many indications that progress has been a good deal faster than many persons expected.

In Britain today United States forces are in various stages of training, and the steady rise of men from one class to another means that there is now forming at the top an ever-growing force of men challenging comparison with the best British units who have done nothing but train intensively for the past two years.

There have been close liaison and co-operation between the two armies, and in certain matters the American have been able to profit by costly British experiences. It has been a give and take of ideas on both sides with results beneficial to the armies.

An effective invasion army today consists of a vast number of different types of specialist troops and specialized machinery for fighting, maintenance, and transport. These have to be organized with a margin for big reserve supplies. When required, they have to be co-ordinated for combined work, which is an extremely tricky business. This inevitably is a long job.

**Expansion of Air Force**

Linked up with all this activity in regard to land forces is the rapid expansion of American air forces here. Today I watched an army of civilian workmen and military engaged on a whirlwind job of laying out one of the many new airfields under construction here. The size of it is staggering, and one can imagine the scene of activity there will be here and elsewhere when, in the British Army phrase: "the balloon goes up."

Axis commentators latterly have been making a play with the ridiculous situation they profess to foresee in the United Nations' avowed intention to attack the European continent from this island. "Aircraft carried from Britain versus the mighty fortress of Europe" is the way they describe it.

That's a good word picture. But any reassurance it gives to the garrison of the said fortress is apt to be misleading, since the aircraft carrier in this case carries, besides thousands of aircraft, an army of millions and thousands of ships and boats as well as full equipment for all types of action and ever-mounting reserves.

Axis attempts to prevent such a situation developing here have been foiled by the failure of submarines to cut British-American trans-Atlantic supply lines, and now waiting troops here find everything they need coming to hand.

One guarantee that this is so are the batteries of American heavy guns with which crews of 14 men per gun are practicing hard and long, firing live ammunition to acquire a degree of gun-laying skill that will match the unprecedented standard of efficiency it is hoped to attain in all arms of the fighting services.

# 'Treasury Would Drop 1942'

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who devised a plan to place personal income tax payments on a current basis by eliminating 1941 taxes, said today that the Treasury Department had suggested that "if any year was to be dropped it should be 1942," and that he concurred.

Mr. Ruml said the necessity of bringing an anticipated total of 27,000,000 income tax payers up to date in 1943 and make them substantially free of income tax debt was now "generally conceded."

Addressing the New York Rotary Club, Mr. Ruml said that points in his oroginal plan had been altered and said, "It is increasingly likely that the Treasury Department is right and that 1942 would be a better year to skip."

"But only on one condition," Mr. Ruml said. "That the income tax payers who are serving the people of the United States in the armed forces or in the Federal Civil Service should be allowed to choose whether they prefer to skip 1942 or 1941.

"Since there is an alternative, they should be allowed to choose the year that serves them best."

He said he still personally favored his "pay as you go" plan for defeating inflation because, he said, such a plan would give all taxpayers equal treatment.

## Postmaster General Of Canada Asks Air Mail for Men Abroad

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (CP)—Canada must consider the establishment of a trans-Atlantic air-mail service, probably in co-operation with the United Kingdom, to give mail service to those in the armed forces overseas, Postmaster General J. L. Mulock believes.

Colonel Mulock in a statement Oct. 13 said the question of priorities on equipment and personnel required to operate a trans-Atlantic air-mail service had to be considered.

"But I think we will have to have our own air mail over the Atlantic to maintain contact with the men overseas," he said.

The service had to be considered in association with the United Kingdom so there would be the utmost efficiency in the movement of mail from Britain and other areas when the machines were returning to Canada, Colonel Mulock added.

## President Offers Army Promotions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The promotions of Major Generals George C. Kenney, Gardiner, Maine, and Robert L. Eichelberger, Ashville, N. C., to the rank of Lieutenant General were sent to the Senate for confirmation today by President Roosevelt.

General Kenney was appointed last month to succeed Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett in command of the air forces in the Southwest Pacific under Gen. Douglas MacArthur. General Eichelberger's present assignment was not disclosed.

The President also nominated Col. Neal C. Johnson, Los Angeles, for promotion to Brigadier General.

# *Hotel Solves War Shortage of Help; Advertises for Applicants Over 50*

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Officials of one of the city's largest hotels who were disturbed by the recent huge turnover among younger employees going off to war or factories, believe they have solved their employment problem.

As an experiment, Hotel Sherman officials decided to advertise in newspapers for employees—men and women, over 50, "Hotel experience unnecessary."

In four days, 1,100 persons investigated this job hunters' paradise in a world where 50 is too old for most military service and for many civilian war jobs.

Fifty were hired immediately; another 150 will be taken on progressively. The remaining 900 will constitute an indexed replacement reserve.

"The response indicates that there is a tremendous reserve of willing labor in the age brackets over 50," said Ernest Byfield, the hotel's co-manager. "We have enough applicants with experience in so many varied trades that we could re-staff the entire hotel, if necessary."

Co-manager Frank W. Bering, Secretary of the American Hotel Association, said the method and its results would be taken up nationally. He said about 5 per cent of the applicants were physically handicapped or made a poor appearance. The oldest applicant was a man of 84; another was 83. Both said they could do clerical work. There were many widows, formerly employed, who said they could operate telephone switchboards, typewrite, do stenography or housekeeping work. Sixty per cent of the applicants were women.


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## Market Day in Peru

James Sawders

**Peru's New Highway Leads to Scenes Like This**

**The main street in Huancayo, Peru, on the principal market day. Huancayo is the Indian metropolis of the Peruvian Andes and has a population of 25,000, practically all of whom are Quecha Indians.**

# Peru Building Hotels Along New Highway

By M. Le Tour
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

After completing its section of the Pan-American Highway, Peru is now turning attention to the construction of a chain of 20 up-to-date hotels conveniently spaced along this highway and auxiliary highways. These highways are rapidly spreading throughout the nation.

Recent reports from Peru indicate completion of the ninth of this chain of 20 hotels—the remaining 11 are either projected or under construction.

Eight of the new hotels are to be located along the Pan-American Highway from Ecuador on the north to Chile and Bolivia on the south and east. They will be located in Tumbes, Piura, Trujillo, Nazca, Chala, Camana, Arequipa, and Puno. Hotels at Piura, Chala, Camana, and Arequipa are already finished.

On the road through the Central Valley from Lima to Bolivia, new hotels are located at Huacayo and

**Monitor Traveltalks**

Abancay. The hotels at Ayacucho and Cuzco are under construction, and one is planned for Juliaca. At the site of the ruins of the ancient fortress City of Manchu Picchu, 66 miles from Cuzco, former seat of the Incan Empire, a small rest house has been erected.

**Garden Spot**

On the Central Highway of Peru, which crosses the Andes from the Pacific Ocean to the Amazon Valley, hotels have been built at Huanuco and at Tingo Maria, site of an agricultural experiment station. A hotel is planned for Moyobamba, in the Department of San Martin. Moyobamba is frequently referred to as the garden spot of Peru.

A hotel is planned for the picturesque City of Cajamarca, Capital of the Department of the same name, and for Youngay and Huaraz in the scenic valley between the ranges of the White and Black Mountains in the Department of Ancachs. This beautiful valley may be reached by a short detour from the Pan-American Highway.

The largest of these new hotels is now under construction in Cuzco. It will have accommodations for 150 guests, while the smaller ones, with the exception of the rest house at Manchu Picchu, will provide shelter to 39 guests. All of these hotels are designed in simple Spanish colonial style, an architecture in keeping with the communities in which they are located. At Ayachucho, a fine old colonial mansion has been taken over and is now being altered to serve as a hotel. To date, Peru has invested more than $1,200,000 in these new hotels. The new hotels are administered by the Hotel Company of Peru, Inc.

**Tourist Trade**

Peru is looking forward to a flood of tourist business from the neighboring republics and from North America when the war is over. Tourists are expected to come by steamer, plane, and automobile to enjoy the splendid network of highways now cover this Republic, including about 1,000 miles of the completed Pan-American Highway.

Peru claims to have anticipated the Pan-American Highway by some four centuries because when the Spanish Conquistador, Pizarro, reached Peru in 1526, he found a remarkable system of highways uniting all parts of the great Incan Empire and radiating from Cuzco, the magnificent Capital. These roads extended from Quito, capital of Ecuador, to Santiago, Capital of Chile. The Incan roads were so well constructed that sections of them still survive after more than 400 years of neglect. The route of the original north-and-south Inca highway is, generally, the route followed by the Pan-American Highway today.

The Incas were excellent engineers, but they followed grades that the automobile cannot negotiate. They had no wheeled vehicles—only llamas and human burden bearers. Therefore when they came to an obstruction they built steps and climbed over it rather than go around it. Relays of runners, or "chasquis," carried the Incas' messages from one end of the Empire to the other and rest houses, or "tampos," were built at convenient intervals along the way. These tampos were the prototype of modern tourist hotels and offered comfort and shelter to man and beast.

# Provisional Rule for India Proposed at 'Town Meeting'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 — American, British and Indian viewpoints on the question of "What Should Be Done About India," highlighted by a recommendation that the United Nations appoint a tribunal to work out a program for a provisional and responsible war government there, were heard on "America's Town Meeting of the Air" at the Academy of Music here last night. The discussion, sponsored jointly by Town Hall of New York, and The Philadelphia Forum, was carried over the facilities of the Blue Network.

Speakers were Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Political Science and Government at Williams College; J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America and one-time member of the All-India Congress Party Committee, and Henry S. L. Polak, British lawyer and journalist. George V. Denny, President of Town Hall, presided.

Dr. Schuman urged that America publicly propose to its allies a plan for a provisional war government for India "within the framework of the British Commonwealth and the United Nations." He recommended that the United Nations and the principal Indian political groups be represented on such a tribunal.

**American Chairman**

The chairman of the tribunal should be an American, Dr. Schuman suggested, proposing either Henry A. Wallace or Wendell L. Willkie for that post.

"As a precondition of the enterprise, Britain must free the Congress leaders and abandon repressive measures, and the Congress must call off its civil disobedience campaign," he declared. "All must agree in advance to accept the recommendations of the tribunal as binding for the duration of the war. No one, I venture to suggest, would dare reject such a proposal or repudiate the recommendations of the tribunal and thereby assume responsibility for continued strife, bloodshed and possible defeat."

Dr. Schuman declared that the United Nations' frontier in India was "the most crucial of all," holding that Japan would invade India before the year is out. To lose India will be to lose far more than that country alone, he said, "for its loss will mean the isolation of China and of Russia, the loss of all the Near and Middle East, the loss of all of southern Asia and most of Africa."

"The defense of India is not a British problem nor an Indian problem, but a problem of all the United Nations, calling imperatively for the pooling of the wisdom and good will of all," he added.

# Freedom of Press Held Threatened

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Oct. 16 (AP)—Major James E. Crown, editor of the New Orleans States, last night called the government's recently filed anti-monopoly suit against the Associated Press a thinly disguised part of secret plans to restrict freedom of the press in the nation.

"Recently in this country," said Major Crown in an address prepared for a dinner meeting of the Southwestern Journalism Congress, "the freedom of the press has been threatened, although those behind this movement have tried to cloak their plans in secrecy and in the thinly disguised suit against the Associated Press.

"They are attempting to place your newspaper in the same category as a railroad, telephone or telegraph company, barge or ship line.

"Senator Vandenberg of Michigan has answered that contention. He said 'the theory that newspapers are common carriers must imply they are subject to total government control. There could not possibly be a free press in America under such circumstances. I charge no such intention in the present suit against the Associated Press, but if I were an ambitious dictator seeking to blackout my newspaper critics, I would certainly think that this common carrier formula was a perfect anesthetic. I could use it to streamline journalism completely to my own design."

# Norris Asks Inquiry Into FCC Over Radio 'Discrimination' Charge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, has asked the Senate to authorize an investigation of charges by the Co-operative League of the United States that major radiocasting companies had discriminated against it by denying it the opportunity to purchase radio time.

Under the Norris resolution, a Senate committee would investigate to determine whether the Federal Communications Commission should be authorized to prevent the alleged discrimination.

The League is a national organization of co-operatives and at a recent convention adopted resolutions charging that the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System had denied it opportunity to purchase radio time.

Senator Norris told the Senate that 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 United States families belong to co-operatives, and declared the organization should have the same right to purchase radio time to defend itself and advocate its principles as is granted political parties.

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters issued a statement calling the Norris resolution a grave threat to freedom of speech.

"It would direct a Senate committee to determine whether a government agency should decide what the people of the United States should hear and what they should not hear on the radio," he said.

Consumers' organizations have frequently been given free time on the air to discuss their movements, he said, but the broadcasters' code provides that time shall not be sold to discuss controversial issues.

## Yonkers City Manager In Drive on Gambling

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—City Manager William A. Walsh has forbidden two bingo games to open and served notice that hereafter he would close all games which were not played entirely for the benefit of charity. At the same time he announced that three more bookmakers have been arrested, bringing to eight the total number arrested. Mr. Walsh, who took office last week, had said he would attempt to clean up gambling in Yonkers. The Common Council at its regular meeting voted to petition the Legislature to allow the city to tax part of the receipts of parimutuel machines at the Empire Race Track.

# Hemp Trade Brought Back To Mexicans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—This war is putting back on its feet Mexico's one-time gilt-edged hemp industry, which has been in the doldrums since the last war. Since the United States contracted in July to purchase all exportable surpluses of the strategic fiber from the peninsula of Yucatan, where the hemp plantations are located, a decided resurgence in the industry has been noted, according to reports from that region.

The favorable price fixed by the contract and the stabilization of the market is stimulating new plantings, renovation of machinery for decortication, and a general rehabilitation of the fiber cultivation and processing, these reports say.

Hemp is Mexico's most important export crop and virtually the sole source of income for Yucatan.

The agreement, made between the United States Defense Supplies Corporation and the "Henequenarios de Yucatan" and signed by the United States Ambassador to Mexico, George S. Messersmith, and Javier Gaxiola, Mexican Minister of Economy, for their respective governments, calls for shipment to the United States of a minimum of 350,000 bales of hemp a year. The export figure, however, is expected to exceed this minimum. In 1941 over 450,000 bales were produced in Yucatan.

Though made for a one-year period only, the contract is renewable and, according to official comment, will be renewed as long as United States hemp consumption remains at its present level and both parties are willing. The planters thus visualize a sustained improvement of conditions for some time to come and feel justified in making adjustments for expansion.

As in the last war, Yucatan hemp has come to the front for manufacture of cordage and cables for which there are many military uses. Pacific sources of manila fiber are now cut off, and East African sources are limited because of shipping difficulties. [From East Africa comes "sisal" chiefly, derived from the agaves sisalana, while the Yucatan plant is primarily the agaves forcroyodes, known as "henequen."] Hawaii and Cuba both contribute to the United States stock piles, although in relatively small quantities.

About 10 per cent of the Mexican hemp is exported as binder twine, a ratio which is expected to continue.

# Order With Freedom World's Major Task, Archbishop States

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury last night posed for American youth the problem of "combining order with freedom" as the most imposing task facing the world at the conclusion of war.

This, the churchman said in a short-wave broadcast from London carried to the nation by the Mutual Broadcasting System, is "the essential task of all civilizations in all ages, but now to be undertaken on a world scale."

The Archbishop spoke on a program marking the 121st anniversary of the birth of Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association in London 98 years ago. He said that although defeat of the Axis was the immediate objective of the Christian world, this would mean only the beginning of world problems."

"There will be need of the appropriate political machinery," he said, "but most indispensable of all is the spirit of fellowship, without which no machinery can effect the combination of order with freedom, but with which very defective machinery may work passably well."

## Greeting to Russia

*Recorded by CBS*

The Archbishop of Canterbury has exchanged greetings with the Metropolitan of Moscow, the head of the Church in Russia, the British radio reported.

"I rejoice at the memorable successes which have been vouchsafed to the valiant constancy of the armed forces of the U. S. S. R., to the steadfastness of its people, and to the courage and wisdom of its leadership.

"I look forward in sure confidence that God's blessing will rest on the comradeship of the Russian peoples with the peoples of the British Commonwealth," the Archbishop said.

# Bevin Places War At Crucial Moment; Bars Allied Letup

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP) — The Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, declared today that the Allied nations were all set for "the crucial moment of the war," which he said now is opening.

The Allies "have their program and their strategy," he said, adding that Britain knows what contribution it can make—and where and when.

Mr. Bevin said that "nothing is farther from the truth" than suggestions that the United Nations are not keeping their agreements with one another.

He said that by intimating that Germany was going onto the defensive, Hitler "is playing his usual game" and "is trying to lull the world so that he can make spurious peace offers and seek to divide the people."

Earlier, Mr. Bevin, who is a leader of the Labor Party, declared that he would never forgive Leftists who, when Britain stood alone, called the war an imperialist struggle.

# Bomber Crash Kills Nine Near Chicago

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Public Relations Office at this Army Air Base today made public the following list of men killed in the crash of a two motored transport plane yesterday afternoon near Chicago:

Capt. C. A. Dafoe, Sedalia, Mo., pilot.

1st Lieut. W. Jackson, Warrensburg, co-pilot.

These second lieutenants:

W. A. Cravey, Warrensburg.
R. A. Roper, Chicago.
P. A. Stenz, Elm Grove, Wis.
W. J. Tichy, Chicago.
C. J. Tompkins, Wascom, Texas.

Staff Seargent Max L. Bybee, Hammond, Ind.

Staff Sergeant Francis A. Kokenge, Seneca, Kas.


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# Two New Massine Ballets—Radio Prospects—Films Arriving

## 'Don Domingo' and 'Aleko' For First Time in Boston

By Margaret Lloyd

Either of the new Massine ballets presented by Ballet Theater for the first time in Boston at the Opera House last night might have been more easily assimilated were t'other dear charmer away. But seen together, one directly after the other, it was an awful lot of Massine, and latter-day Leonide at that, to take at one sitting.

The first one, "Don Domingo," described as an all-Mexican ballet, created and first presented in Mexico City last summer, might, if the action were cleared and cheered a bit, that is, made shorter and funnier, serve as an excellent closing piece in the manner of other regional ballets of this prolific choreographer (more especially "Capriccio Espagnol") capturing local color in holiday mood.

For "Don Domingo" is a sort of Mexican Fiesta, its plot of least account. The costumes of Julio Castillanos are gorgeous, though his backdrops are lurid. The piano music of Silvestro Revueltas has been orchestrated into something dissonant and difficult to listen to for long stretches, with here and there a bright spot that almost sounds dancical. The native dances woven into the action (obscurely adapted from a comedy by Alarcon) would have been more enjoyable if they had been more pointed up.

What stood out in the welter of impressions was the Mayan pas de deux by Markova (dancing, as announced from the stage, in place of Baronova) and George Skibine, to an eerie clarinet solo; the high style of Anton Dolin (distinguished behind any beard—blue or otherwise); the Conspirators (whom you could tell by their wicked looking capes); the Mexican hat dance; the bewildering finale, supposed to have something to do with an old Indian dance of a virgin devil, and, above all, the striking, amazing, and altogether wonderful costumes.

Dress and décor also play a dominant role in the longer "Aleko" (also premiered in Mexico City last summer) which could be described as an all-Russian ballet. For here the Russian painter, Marc Chagall, making his debut as a stage designer, all but stops the show. The hand-painted backdrops (somewhat surrealist) clamor for undivided attention (the delicately painted side curtains and overhead decorations are lovelier); the costumes are sufficient unto themselves. Indeed, it is said that Chagall designed them without any backs, forgetting the dancers in making the picture.

Against this background of modern art Massine plays a large cast in an enactment of Pushkin's poem of old Russia, "Tsygany" (Gypsies), to the sentimental music of Tchaikovsky's A minor Trio orchestrated by Radio City Music Hall's Erno Rapee.

Markova, the white star of classic ballet, for the second time in an evening donned the color of character. Hugh Laing, as on the night before in "Pillar of Fire" (but oh so differently), was again a bold and brilliant bad man. George Skibine as the hero, Aleko (the boy who loses the girl to him), has in his first entrance and in the closing scene some really sequential movement, which he makes remarkable.

This final scene, by the way, which follows a bathing scene which might be considered the scherzo of the piece, is elaborate with Massine-isms, to wit: the touch of surrealism in movement; the touch of modernism; the animal insignia, here become practically a zoo, with a notable figure sketched out for the Fox (piquantly done by Albia Kavan); the Slavic element; the odd kicks, jumps, leaps and lifts, and the complex crosscurrents of a large Massine crowd on the stage.

Here are the memories of "Bogatyri," "The New Yorker," "Seventh Symphony"—some of Massine's more pretentious but alas lesser productions. Even more than "Don Domingo," "Aleko" looks like just another ballet all dressed up and no place to go. It leaves the spirit unnourished, uncomforted. Both ballets are more flamboyant than flaming. With the Massine of these later years, it appears, the place of the dance is not in the heart, but in the head.

Antal Dorati conducted for the two Massine ballets, and Mois Zlatin was scheduled to take the baton for Dolin's restaging of the first and third acts of "The Sleeping Princess," called "Princess Aurora," similar to but by no means a duplicate of the "Aurora's Wedding" of the original Russian companies. It is an exhibition piece, displaying the many individual technical abilities in the cast.

In the afternoon "Les Sylphides," "Pillar of Fire," and the late Michel Fokine's restoration of his downtrodden masterpiece, "Petrouchka," constituted the bill.

"Don Domingo" and "Aleko" will be repeated Saturday evening. They demand being seen over and over again. Not only because their impact is not instantaneous (if any); but because you never can be sure about Massine. He may have something there after all.

"Pillar of Fire" will also be repeated Saturday evening. But that is quite another and a much more heartening story.

Sketches From 'Life With Father' at the Wilbur

Left to right are Bernard Carson as John Day, Edsel Hughes and Anne Henderson as Clarence Day, Jr., and Mary Skinner, Percy Waram as Father, Margalo Gillmore as Mother, Donald Hastings and Eden Bitzer as Harlan and Whitney Day, and George Le Soir as the Rev. Dr. Lloyd.

## Spy Thriller At Paramount And Fenway

"Across the Pacific," now at the Paramount and Fenway, is a counter-spy thriller for adults about an attempt by Japanese agents to blow up the Gatun Locks of the Panama Canal. It was directed by John Huston, whose remake of "The Maltese Falcon" qualified him as a proper man to be entrusted with the details of international skullduggery and its attendant violence and excitement. As adapted by Richard Macaulay from Robert Carson's magazine serial, the film runs to brusque narrative, harsh humors, and the brutality of ruthless men. The story provides Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor, Sydney Greenstreet, and an assortment of Oriental players with parts that are eminently actable.

As Rick Leland, lately court-martialed and cashiered from the United States Army, Mr. Bogart plunges once more into deep and dark waters. News of Rick's disgrace precedes him to Halifax and prevents him from enlisting in the Canadian artillery. So he boards the Genoa Maru, a freighter bound for Yokohama by way of New York, Panama, and Honolulu. The Genoa Maru carries a handful of passengers and a cargo of trouble.

Leland's shipmates are a thoroughly suspicious lot. There is Dr. H. F. C. Lorenz (Sydney Greenstreet), whose avowed destination is Honolulu and whose admiration for the Japanese is not concealed. There is Dr. Lorenz's Japanese servant. There is Alberta Marlow (Mary Astor), whose too prosaic description of herself and too casual interest in a Colon plantation are not calculated to allay suspicion. There are other persons of shadowy mien who appear and disappear, fire pistols, change their identity, and otherwise help speed the melodrama on its way.

The knowledge of Leland's identity increases rather than diminishes his value and the excitement of the film. Although its events are familiar in a general sort of way, there is nothing about Mr. Huston's treatment to induce a state of relaxation or complacency on the spectator's part. Quite the opposite.

The companion feature, "I Live on Danger," is a melodrama about a radio broadcaster of unusual events, with Chester Morris and Jean Parker to play the principal roles.

* * *

### 'Desperate Journey'

"Desperate Journey," now on the screen at the Metropolitan, is an impossible but exciting action melodrama which never pauses for longer than it takes an RAF bomber crew, escaping from Germany, to beat up Nazi patrols, steal uniforms, set fire to a munitions plant, ride in Goering's private railroad car, appropriate German staff cars, and eventually seize another bomber. The stolen bomber, in which the remnant of the crew returns to England, is an English plane with which the Germans had intended to blow up an important British power plant.

Errol Flynn has been on some desperate journeys, first and last, but never one which could equal this. It may all seem silly in retrospect, but Raoul Walsh has driven it at such a speed that neither Mr. Flynn nor anyone else has much time to think.

Mr. Flynn's buddies on this trip are Ronald Reagan, Alan Hale, Arthur Kennedy, and Ronald Sinclair—familiar "types." Raymond Massey bears the brunt of the indignities as the principal Nazi. Albert Basserman plays a kindly German doctor, and Nancy Coleman a heroic German girl, both of whom help the United Nations men.

"Just Off Broadway," the other feature film, is another in the series of Michael Shayne detective stories. Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver head the cast.

## Earhart Flight on Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

R. K. O. Radio has picked up one of the epics of American aviation and will reproduce it in part in "Flight For Freedom." This is the flight of Amelia Earhart around the world and into the disaster which overtook her in the Pacific.

The picture could not be made before Pearl Harbor, because the story has Miss Earhart doing a great part of the flight on intelligence service with the Navy over Jap mandated islands. The studio started to put the film into production a year ago, but the Navy objected. Now, it seems, it can be told. Whether this is tacit admission on the Navy's part that Miss Earhart was actually on a Navy mission remains untold. It is taken for granted, of course, that the personal details of the picture will not be those of Miss Earhart's life—and, indeed, the studio has some sort of agreement with George Putnam, Miss Earhart's husband, that this will be made plain.

After the lapse of about a year, then, in production plans, the picture is now before the cameras with Rosalind Russell in the quasi-Earhart role, and with Fred MacMurray and Herbert Marshall in supporting roles—Mr. Marshall undoubtedly depicting the part of Paul Mantz, Miss Earhart's flying friend and mentor.

Miss Russell's role is indicative of the parts toward which she has been striving since she gave over doing light comedy with Robert Montgomery. This isn't to say that she has abandoned comedy. Her last picture (also with Fred MacMurray), "Take A Letter, Darling," was one of her most successful. But by degrees her ability is getting her the sort of roles she has long desired. "Flight For Freedom" may prove her best help in this direction.

The picture is being made at a time when producing air pictures is something of a trial. Most of the fighting air forces are too busy to help, as they did with pictures of this sort in peace times. It is being made, therefore, in an airport built on one of Hollywood's largest sound stages. There, under a roof, full-sized airplanes, trucks, automobiles, and hangars have been installed, and even takeoff runs are being made.

The picture marks the return to screen directing of Lothar Mendes, who has been absent for something like five years. He was the director of the first full-length talking picture, "Interference," which finally convinced Hollywood that talk in motion pictures was here to stay. Mr. Mendes became so absorbed with sound that he worked unceasingly at the reproduction of music in his pictures, and finally achieved perhaps the most successful results with the piano ever heard in pictures. This was in the film he made in England with Paderewski, called "Moonlight Sonata." When it was not so successful at the box office as Mr. Mendes had hoped, he gave up pictures. But final decisions of that sort, he believes, are not easy to hold to; so he has returned to try his hand once more.

### 'Sun Field' for Colonial

A dramatization by Milton Lazarus of Heywood Broun's story, "The Sun Field," is reported in the New York Times as a prospect for the Colonial in Boston on Wednesday, Nov. 25. That would allow for a 10-day engagement before the New York opening, set for the week of Dec. 7. Joel Thomas Ashley will have the leading role of a baseball player. In the cast will be Ruth Weston, Claudia Morgan, Florence Sundstrom, Larry Fletcher, and Katherine Meskil.

## The Week-End Dialer

Dr. Frank Black will conduct the Cities Service Concert tonight in a group of tunes from popular musical comedies. Lucille Manners, soprano, will sing the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Comin' Through the Rye"; Ross Graham will sing the "Armorer's Song" from "Robin Hood," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Martha Scott will star in an adaptation of "Alice Adams" on the Kate Smith Hour. Co-operating with the Writers' War Board to popularize the last stanza of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Miss Smith will recite and sing that stanza, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

"Our Secret Weapon," with Rex Stout, moves from its Sunday spot and will now be heard Fridays, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Elsie Janis and Dinah Shore will discuss entertaining as applied to both wars, "In Person: Dinah Shore," BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Col. Davis D. Graves, Commander of the New York Air Defense Wing of the First Fighter Command, will be interviewed by Lowell Thomas, BLUE-WHDH, 6:45 p. m.

Cornelius Otis Skinner is guest on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

### Saturday

The life of Stephen Foster, composer, will be dramatized on the Little Blue Playhouse program, BLUE-WHDH, 11:30 a. m.

Marion Claire, soprano, and Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, have the leading roles in "Rio Rita," in "Chicago Theater of Air," MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

"Is the Second Front a Public Issue?" is the subject of People's Platform," with Kenneth Crawford, author and journalist, and man of the Committee for National Morale, discussing the question. CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, will speak from Washington on the work of building the Nation's wartime army, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Among the Americans abroad sending messages home are members of the American Army Air Force Swing Sextet who will highlight the musical portion of "American Eagle Club," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Marie McMillan, parachutist, will head the guest list on "Hobby Lobby," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

### Sunday

Stefan Frankel and Joseph Gingold, violinists, Milton Katims, violist, and Benar Heifetz, cellist, will be the assisting artists with the Budapest String Quartet, in Mendelssohn's Octet in E-flat major, Opus 20. The program will include Mozart's B-flat major quartet, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

The Cleveland Orchestra, Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conducting, will presents Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony. Raymond Massey will read a poem by Carl Sandburg, entitled "A Message to Shostakovich," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Erich Leinsdorf, in the first of two weekly appearances as conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, will present the Overture of Mozart's "The Impresario," Haydn's Symphony No. 97 in C major; dances from Schubert's "Rosamunde"; the adagio from Bruckner's Sixth Symphony; and Johann Strauss' "Roses From the South," NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Upham Pope, author and chairman of eighteenth century Austria, nineteenth and twentieth century America, Soviet Russia and Brazil, will be offered by Gladys Swarthout, soprano, and Al Goodman's chorus and orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

The Army Hour will pay tribute to Lidice with drama and speeches, NBC-WBZ, 3:30 p. m.

The effectiveness of the American press in wartime and its responsibility will be discussed by the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

"America's Manpower Problem" will be discussed on the American Forum of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Reviewing Stand speakers will tell radio listeners "How to Keep Warm This Winter," MBS, 11 a. m., WNAC by recording, 4 p. m.

"This Is Our Enemy" shifts its locale to Japan, with Joseph Newman, author and former Tokyo correspondent, as guest speaker, MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Maxwell Anderson, American playwright, will be represented on We, the People, by a scene from his play, "The Eve of St. Mark," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Orson Welles and Benay Venuta, soloist, will be guests of Fred Allen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

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M-G-M will open "For Me and My Gal" at the Astor Theater, New York, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, under a continuous-run, popular-price policy. The film stars Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly, Ben Blue, Keenan Wynn and Lucille Norman. It was produced by Arthur Freed and directed by Busby Berkeley.

## 'The Mikado' for Humors

When the Boston Comic Opera Company last night at the Majestic gave the first of four performances of "The Mikado," there was a strong feeling that the audience was going through the score with the singers, rather than simply listening to them. This particular Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, of course, is so well known that those who hear it again are likely to anticipate twists and turns of melody, much as they anticipate the flavor of a favorite dessert. And, generally speaking, the expectations of last night's audience, a large and appreciative one, seemed to be satisfied.

This time other members of the cast besides Florenz Ames took the opportunity to prove that they too have considerable talent as comedians. Robert Eckles—who has not been very conspicuous in the preceding offerings—did remarkably well as that proud, bribe-accepting, many-high-officials-in-one, Poo-Bah. Into this role he put as much of the Savoyard touch as has yet been seen in these current Gilbert and Sullivan revivals. Bertram Peacock portrayed Pish-Tush effectively and with very evident enjoyment. Robert Pitkin threw himself into the role of the Mikado, with an abandon which delighted the audience as much as anything in the performance.

Mr. Ames, as was to be expected, did a good job as Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner, especially in his tearful rendition of "Tit-Willow." His performance, though very amusing, was a little more reminiscent of American musical comedy flavor than of the Gilbert and Sullivan tradition.

Marjorie Hayward, as Pitti-Sing, added to the humor of the evening, as well as to the quality of its singing. June Winters played Yum-Yum, with Morton Bowe as Nanki-Poo. Margaret Roy appeared as the third of the "three little maids." Catherine Judah, who played Katisha with her accustomed skill, won praise for especially effective makeup.

D. M.


# AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — PREVIEW TONIGHT LATEST NEWS — YELLOW CAESAR

TREMONT — RINGS ON HER FINGER — GREAT MAN'S LADY — BARBARA STANWYCK

NORMANDIE — BABY FACE MORGAN — SOMETHING TO SING ABOUT — JAMES CAGNEY

BIJOU — H. LUPINO—MORTIMER — DOROTHY LAMOUR — BEYOND BLUE HORIZON

SQUARE MYS. 1000 — DRESSED TO KILL — VERONICA LAKE — SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS

UPHAMS TAL. 6000 — UNSEEN ENEMY — L. DUNNE-C. GRANT — PENNY SERENADE

NEWSREEL 8PM — OLD SOUTH THEATRE — BENITO MUSSOLINI in YELLOW CAESAR — THE STORY OF A STRUTTING COMIC OPERA DICTATOR — WORLD-WIDE NEWSREELS

3rd WEEK — TALES OF MANHATTAN — 7 GREAT STARS — LUPE VELEZ • LEON ERROLL — MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — KEITH MEMORIAL

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Errol FLYNN • Ronald REAGAN — "Desperate Journey" — Plus "Just Off Broadway"

ESQUIRE — OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL — JAMES CAGNEY as Geo. M. Cohan in YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

PARAMOUNT · FENWAY — NOW — Humphrey BOGART • Mary ASTOR — "ACROSS THE PACIFIC" — Plus "I Live On Danger"

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 — TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15 — Boston Symphony Orchestra — SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor — 6 MON.-TUES. CONCERTS — MON., OCT. 26, at 8:15 — TUES., OCT. 27, at 3:00 — SEASON TICKETS NOW

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • LAST 3 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TOM'W — SEASON'S FIRST COMEDY HIT — "Audience Roared Approval"—Eager, Traveler — DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN Presents — Flora Robson in "THE DAMASK CHEEK" — By John van Druten (author of "THE DISTAFF SIDE" and "OLD ACQUAINTANCE") and Lloyd Morris — Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (Tax Incl.)

MAJESTIC • NOW PLAYING! — Boston Comic Opera Co. in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS — LAST 3 TIMES! — "THE MIKADO" — Tonight—Tom'w Matinee and Evening — EVES., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. WED. MATS., 55c, 85c, $1.10; SAT. MATS., 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.) — OPENS NEXT MONDAY — "GONDOLIERS" — SEATS NOW ON SALE

WILBUR • EVES. 8:30—MAT. TOM'W — LIFE WITH FATHER — made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE — PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE — Evgs: $1.10 to $2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20

COLONIAL TONIGHT 8:30, Mat. TOM'W 2:30 — The THEATRE GUILD presents — MR. SYCAMORE — A New Comedy by KETTI FRINGS — Based on a story by Robert Ayre — LILLIAN GISH — STUART ERWIN — CLAIBORNE FOSTER

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — SPY SHIP — Sun.: ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY? — BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — MARCH OF TIME

BOSTON

Remaining Tickets Now — Ballet Theatre — Greatest in Russian Ballet — OPERA HOUSE—Last Perf. Sat Night — 75c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

OPERA — Philadel. Opera in English — Tue.-Wed.Eve's, Nov. 3-4, Opera House — Tickets 75c to $2.75. ALSO at 208 Pierce Building and Jordan Hall (10:30 to 5:30)

CELEBRITY SERIES — Good Seats Still Available. Open Tom'w Aft. — 208 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.

RACHMANINOFF — Symphony Hall, Sun. Aft., Oct. 25

CARLOTTA FRANZEL — Negro Coloratura Soprano — Frank LaForge, Composer-Pianist — Jordan Hall—Tues. Eve., Oct. 20 — Presented by Aaron Richmond

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat.

"Delightful. The comedy is electric with excitement and amusement." — Barnes, Her. Trib. — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — Season's Laugh Hit! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"Junior Miss' is a joy" — Watts, N. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266 — Evgs. Exc. Mon. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M. — 200 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with LOUIS CALHERN — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 500 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances at — Plus tax — except Sat. Eves., 55c to $2.20 — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. — No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SONJA HENIE — JOHN PAYNE — ICELAND — with JACK OAKIE — SAMMY KAYE and BAND — Plus A Big Stage Show — ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.


## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

**Shubert**—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinee Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performances, 8:30.

**Plymouth**—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

**Wilbur**—"Life With Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Colonial**—"Mr. Sycamore," by Ketti Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Majestic**—"The Mikado," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Evening performances, 8:30.

### Ballet

**Boston Opera House**—"Lilac Garden," "Petrouchka," "Bluebeard," presented by Ballet Theater, 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. "Coppelia," "Pas de Quatro," "Bluebeard."

### Little Theater

**Joy Street Playhouse**—"Penny Wise," by Joan Ferguson Black. Presented by the New England Repertory, 8:30.

### Films in Boston

**Bijou**—"Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:46, 6:45, 9:55. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:38, 8:35.

**Exeter**—"One Thrilling Night," Joan Beal, Wanda McKay. 2, 5:10, 8:25. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

**Esquire**—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1:15, 3:50, 6:28, 9:05. Selected short subjects.

**Fenway**—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:30. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

**Fine Arts**—"Forgotten Village," Burgess Meredith. 1:40, 3:48, 5:50, 7:50, 9:55. "Alive in the Deep," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10. "California Junior Symphony." 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35.

**Keith Memorial**—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 10 a. m., 1:38, 5:05, 8:38. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

**Kenmore**—"March of Time," 1, 4:20, 7:45. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, 1:18, 4:40, 8. "I Married an Angel," Jeannette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, 3, 6:20, 9:45.

**Metropolitan**—"Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

**Modern**—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

**Normandie**—"Baby Face Morgan." 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Something to Sing About.' 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55.

**Old South Newsreel**—"Yellow Caesar," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," "Salvage," "Song of Victory," cartoons, latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

**Orpheum**—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

**Paramount**—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

**RKO-Boston**—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 6:55, 9:25.

**Scollay**: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

**South Station Theater**—"The Fighting French," "Divide and Conquer," "Information Please," "Training Polo Ponies in Argentina," "The U. S. Navy," "Excursions in Science," cartoons and latest newsreels. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:38, 8:35.

**State**—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "The World at War," 11:48 a. m., 2:48, 5:48, 8:48.

**Strand, Huntington Avenue**—"Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane, 1:30, 4:40, 8. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

**Telepix**—"March of Time, Fighting French," "Kate Smith," "Information Please," "La Cucuracha," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"Submarine Raider," John Howard, Marguerite Chapman. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "Johnny Apollo," Dorothy Lamour, Tyrone Power. 10:40 a. m., 1:18, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

**Tremont**—"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:25. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10:05.

**Uptown**—"Dr. Broadway," J. Carroll Naish. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:15, 5:50, 9:20.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 10:18 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:58, 9:40. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Robert Preston, Brenda Joyce. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 1:45, 8.

**Allston**—"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.

**Regent**: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Mr. Wise Guy," Dead End Kids. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian**: "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Ann Gwynne. 1:30, 5. "Ships with Wings," J. Clements, L. Banks. 3:22, 9:32.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village**: "Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. "Hello Annapolis." 2, 5:10, 8:05.

**Coolidge Corner**: "Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3:45, 5:45, 8:45. "Battle of Midway." 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45. Continuous from 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Robert Preston, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

**University**: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 6, 9:10. "Spy Shop," Craig Stevens. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester**: "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly. "Prisoner of Japan," Alan Baxter. 2, 7.

**Strand**: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:30, 9:20. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:55, 7:55.

**Codman Square**: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari, Don Ameche. 2:15, 8:15. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion**: "Men of Texas," R. Stack, Anne Gwynne. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, E. Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.

**EVERETT — Capitol**: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:38, 8:48. "Brooklyn Orchid." 2, 7:50.

**Park**: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Preston Foster. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:45, 7:45.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall**: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Whistpering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:50, 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmont**: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 2, 8.

**Hyde Park**: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Suicide Squadron," Sally Gray. 2, 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington**: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 2:30, 8:30. "Private Buckaroo." 4, 9:45.

**LYNN — Open-Air Theater**: "Let's Get Tough." Dead End Kids. "Young America," Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**MALDEN—Granada**: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

**Mystic**: "World at War." 2:15, 8:30. "Men of Texas," Jackie Cooper, Robert Stack. 3:25, 7, 9:40.

**Maplewood**: "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. 3:09, 8:54. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:55, 7:40.

**Strand**: "Priorities on Parade," A. Miller, J. Colonna. 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "Tombstone Town," Richard Dix. 2:05, 8:20.

**Orpheum**: "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen, Edmond O'Brein. 2:10, 8:05. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 3:30, 9:25.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental**: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:35, 9:35.

**MEDFORD — Fellsway**: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

**Medford**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:20, 8:05. "About Face," William Tracy. 4:30, 6:35, 10:25.

**Square**: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 12:30, 3:50, 7:30. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 9:30, 5.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK — Colonial**: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM — Needham**: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 3, 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount**: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. "Danger in the Pacific." 2, 8.

**Strand**: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Hayfoot," William Tracy. 2, 8.

**REVERE—Revere**: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Lady Gangster," Frank Wilcox. 2, 8.

**Boulevard**: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Lady Gangster," Frank Wilcox. 2, 8.

**SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater**: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball, James Craig, Dean Jagger. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara, James Ellison. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush." 2, 8.

**Strand**: "Saboteur," R. Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Moontide," Ida Lupino, Jean Gabin. 2, 8.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo**: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Twin Beds," George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield**: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2:09, 7:54. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:32, 9:17.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 2, 8.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square**: "Broadway," Pat O'Brien. "The Mad Monster," Johnny Downs. 1:45, 7:45

## Maine's Bright Native Flowers Are Inspiration For Jessie French Bryan's Work

By Christopher Cole
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Orono, Maine

Out of her sentimental interest in Maine, Jessie French Bryan, wife of a University of Maine professor, has evolved a new and interesting theme in ceramics—Maine wild flowers. These she is producing one after the other in Maine clay, glazed in the natural colors and shadings.

Ever since her Wellesley days, Mrs. Bryan has had a working interest in ceramics. She is recognized as an artist of merit whose pottery has been outstanding for its characteristic modeling of animals, chiefly horses and dogs. Her work has been exhibited at handicraft shows in New York and New England.

Casting about for new subjects last winter, Mrs. Bryan first decided on garden flowers. Then came the idea of modeling the wild flowers of her State as something of unusual artistic appeal. It necessitated a study of the wild flowers as these grew and blossomed in the spring and summer; and now Mrs. Bryan is busy with the modeling and firing. She has her studio, which she calls "The Merry-go-round," in her home; and she does her own firing and glazing.

At the recent New England Craftsmen Show in Boston, she exhibited a special collection of Maine wild flowers. These, beautifully designed in the form of lapel pins, included pink lady slippers, trilliums, arbutus, wild iris, Jack-in-the-pulpit, bellwort, wild rose, bunch berries, and perhaps a dozen others. For the most part, Mrs. Bryan uses Maine clay, and she has achieved amazingly natural color effects with her glazes. She has an eye for pleasing detail, and models with the deftness that marks the artist.

Mrs. Bryan first exhibited her flowers at the Skowhegan Fair last summer. "When I was asked to participate in that exhibit held by the Maine Craft Guild, I did so with some misgivings," she said. "I wasn't quite sure that ceramic art would hold any interest for folks who attend fairs in a holiday spirit. However, I was surprised to find that the contrary was true. Men and women, and children too, viewing the crafts exhibit, would stop and watch me demonstrate just how I modeled flowers; and they asked questions too, intelligent questions. This is always gratifying to an artist.

"So you, too, would like to know how I came to choose Maine wild flowers? I'll tell you," she went on. "When I began with garden flowers, I couldn't help thinking that most people here in Maine have their own gardens; and no matter how true to nature a ceramic piece might be, it could not arouse much enthusiasm. It is different with wild flowers, especially the less common kinds. Most of us have a rather sketchy knowledge of them, and know only a very few by name. Then, too, many of these flowers are delicate in form and color; this appealed to my artistic instinct and excited my interest.

"At first, I was a bit skeptical as to whether wild flowers in the form of lapel pins would find favor, but the several exhibits I have made of them have put an end to my skepticism. And now I'm busy with them, as you see." She was fashioning the "Jack" and the brown-striped hood of a Jack-in-the-pulpit as she talked.

Her desire is to model as many as possible of these exquisite woodland and hillside flowers. Some of them, by reason of their delicate, intricate forms, present what are to her interesting difficulties. "It may not be possible, working in clay, to attain satisfactory results in all cases, but I shall find this out," she explained. "Cardinal flower and wild honeysuckle, for example, are of the 'X' type. Thus far, I have modeled, glazed, and fired about 30 varieties. And my artist friends tell me they like them, which," she added with a pleasant smile, "proves the value of good friends. Like most artists, I appreciate sincere criticism, and commendation too."

Off to one corner of Mrs. Bryan's studio stands an old wooden horse that spent its best years galloping 'round and 'round a New England merry-go-round. It has lost none of its dashing manner; its weathered head still reflects the spirit of a charger, its nostrils breathing the fire of a romantic past. Old Pegasus, once the delight of children, is today the symbol of fine art.

John B. Skinner

**Jessie French Bryan shown above in her studio, "The Merry-go-round," which is a part of her home. Here she models Maine wild flowers using native clay to achieve the natural color effects. She does her own firing and glazing. Below: Some of Mrs. Bryan's flower lapel pins which have found much favor and which remind the wearer of the beauty of the Maine countryside. These pins have been exhibited in handicraft shows both in New York and Massachusetts.**

## Apples Are the Victory Food This Time

By Ruth Miller
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Right now apples head the list of victory foods. Orchards are laden with the sweet, juicy fruit, and apples in all hues are piled high in stores from coast to coast.

This year we have a bumper crop, not more apples than were harvested last year, but bigger apples, because growing conditions have been so good. McIntoshes come from New England to take their bow in tempting apple pies. Baldwins and Northern Spys are now on the market. Other varieties from New York State, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and other spots are coming forth in full glory. They're the pride of our orchards, and the Government says it's patriotic to eat apples.

Apple pie! Any man will tell you it tops his list of favorites. And tart-sweet "Macs," so full of rich juice, make a pie that's a triumph. Serve apples along with the main course—shiny, thin circles which have been gently sautéed in a little butter. Or make applesauce and serve it well-chilled with meat. Don't skimp on apple fritters, with poultry, or light as a feather and served with your best currant jam for dessert. Apple dumplings, apple Betty, pan dowdy with rich cream—all promise taste treats for the winter.

**Scalloped Apples**

1 cup flour
½ cup shortening
¼ cup firmly packed brown sugar or honey
4 cups sliced apples
Cinnamon

Blend flour, shortening and sugar with two knives or a pastry blender to make a crumbly mixture. Arrange apples in a greased baking dish, sprinkle with cinnamon, and cover with flour mixture. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F) about 45 minutes or until apples are tender and crumbs are browned. Serve with top milk or cream. Serves 6.

**Apple Fritters**

2 large apples
1 cup sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg, slightly beaten
½ cup milk
1 tablespoon melted shortening

Pare, core, and cut apples in ¼-inch slices or into eighths. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, milk, and shortening and stir into dry ingredients. Dip apple slices in cover batter. Fry in deep hot fat 3 to 4 minutes, until golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper. Serve with currant jam. Serves 6.

**Pan Dowdy**

5 medium apples
3 tablespoons sugar
3 tablespoons molasses
¼ teaspoon each nutmeg and cinnamon
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup hot water
Biscuit dough

Pare and slice apples and arrange in casserole; add sugar, molasses, spices, salt, and water. Cover and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 20 minutes, until apples are tender. Prepare biscuit dough and spread over apples evenly. Return to oven at 450° F. and bake 15 to 20 minutes. Serve hot. Accompany with hard sauce. Serves 6.

**Pan Dowdy Biscuit Dough**

1 cup sifted flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup shortening
About ½ cup milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients, cut in shortening and add milk, stirring quickly and lightly to make a soft dough. Spread on top of apples in dowdy pan.

**Apple Brittle**

6 large tart apples
¼ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons lemon juice
¾ pound peanut brittle, crushed

Pare and slice apples, add salt, lemon juice, and peanut brittle. Place in buttered casserole, and bake in a slow oven (325° F.) about 1 hour. Serves 8.

**Apple Pudding with Meringue**

Toasted bread
Hot milk
12 apples
Sugar and nutmeg
3 eggs, separated

Place toasted bread in bottom and along sides of a baking pan. Moisten with hot milk. Core apples, cut in half crosswise and cook in sugar sirup flavored with nutmeg. Place apples on toast. Beat egg yolks with a little sugar and pour over apples and toast. Make a meringue of stiffly beaten whites and cover apples with the meringue. Bake in a slow oven (325° F.) for 15 minutes. Serves 6 to 8

**Apple Cake**

1 cup sifted flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons shortening
2 egg yolks
½ cup milk
4 apples, pared and sliced thin
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
Butter

Sift flour, baking powder, salt, and 2 tablespoons of the sugar together. Cut in shortening, mixing well. Beat egg yolks, combine with milk, and stir into dry mixture. Beat until smooth. Pour into greased shallow pan and cover with sliced apples. Sprinkle with remaining sugar, lemon rind, and dot with butter. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 35 minutes. Serves 8. Serve with lemon sauce, if desired.

## Negro Women Aid in Harlem Service Men's Center

By Jessie Ash Arndt
*Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

"Madam, you know your cookies better than I do."

A young Negro soldier grinned as he made this reply to a member of the Cookie Committee of the Harlem Defense Recreation Center. She had asked him, as she handed him a cookie right hot out of the oven, whether he'd make a habit of coming to the kitchen at baking time, if she gave him that one on his initial visit. The smell of baking cookies had guided him to the scene of operations and, although he was assured cookies would always be served upstairs, he repeated his visits to the kitchen time and again so as to be the first to sample them on baking days.

This is only one example of how much at home the Negro boys in Uncle Sam's services feel when they visit the Center while they are in New York. The Woman's Auxiliary of the 369th Regiment—a Negro regiment which gave gallant service in World War I—is one of the women's organizations which has played an important part in the program of the Center. C. L. Alexander, Business Manager of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. for the past 10 years, is director, having been loaned for the duration.

Half of the Board of Managers of the Center are women and its comfortable and attractive furnishings are the result of the women's efforts. The five-story building, once a small hospital, includes two dormitory rooms which were completely furnished by two social clubs, with the co-operation of Harlem high school girls who made quilts and afghans for the beds and contributed funds to assist in the purchase of other equipment.

Miss Emma B. Hopkins, Chairman of the War Committee of the Decorators Club of New York, who offered the Negro women the co-operation of her committee, found very little aid was needed from friends outside of Harlem. Not only were the furnishings well chosen for the inside of the building but thought had also been given to the appearance of the outside and flower boxes had been placed in all of the third-story windows to give it a festive air.

Miss Hopkins and her committee did give tangible evidence of their interest, however, by helping to raise funds for a roof garden where the Negro service men and Negro girls of the Harlem community all enjoyed dancing last summer. About 400 were on hand every night and, of course, there are plenty of dance bands, famous for their rhythm, ready to provide music. Back yards in the vicinity have been cleaned up, incidentally, so that the outlook from the roof is attractive.

The building has a library and equipment for ping pong and other games in the recreation room.

The project is one which represents co-operation from every quarter. Churches, Y. W. C. A.'s and social clubs in Harlem have co-operated with the Hostess Committee, recommending girls for registration as junior hostesses to dance with the servicemen. The Hostess Committee includes a group of older women who select, investigate, and supervise the junior group. The same rules govern the activities at the Harlem Center as those at the service clubs for white men.

One of the popular features of the Center is the snack bar in charge of the Utility Club, one of the oldest social clubs in Harlem. With the co-operation of other similar groups, it keeps the snack bar open so a man can get a snack at any time before leaving to return to camp. This committee has also enlisted the co-operation of Harlem restaurants, many of which donate meals to soldiers on leave who find themselves without funds. It likewise arranges home entertainment for the men.

But in many homes, space and facilities for entertaining by no means equal the generous spirit of those who would offer hospitality. The Community Kitchen, installed in the basement of the building by the Woman's Club of the 369th, solves this problem. There, not only are cookies baked and other light refreshments prepared for the men, but those in Harlem who desire to entertain a larger group of servicemen than their homes will accommodate may arrange to use the facilities of the Community Kitchen.

## You Should Have Your Cake and Eat It Too!

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Cake is not all gaiety and pink icing, declares the American Institute of Baking, it is an important wartime food.

"The average cake is a blend of foods containing valuable elements, including eggs, butter, milk, wheat and sugar, and yields about 100 calories per ounce," said Dr. James A. Tobey, Director of the Department of Nutrition of this Institute, at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday. Because it is nourishing, palatable, and satisfying—a promotor of morale, in fact—it is found, not as an addition to, but as part of the wartime diets of our military forces, war workers, and civilians, according to Dr. Tobey. Plain cake, he added, is an ideal food to balance meals made somewhat meager by shortages of meat, or deprived of sugar. Today our bakers are making annually about two billion pounds of cake and other sweet bakery goods, not including pie. These products use vast quantities of American agricultural products, such as wheat, eggs, milk, shortening, sugar, flavoring materials, and other ingredients.

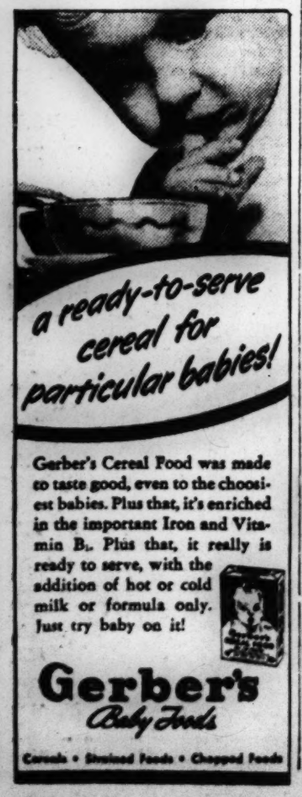
Cake bakers are, of course, cooperating closely with the Government in its wartime efforts. They are confronted with the same wartime restrictions as we are at home, only on a larger scale. Rationing of certain ingredients and shortages of manpower give the bakers plenty of close figuring to do, but they are producing a greater volume of high quality cakes than ever. And while you may not find your cakes iced down the sides the way they used to be, and the icing on the top may be a trifle thinner, the unexpected joy of finding a delicious little titbit of filling hidden in the depth of a plain looking cup cake, is almost more exciting than having it spread all over the top.

When you want a quick dessert—cake is the answer. Out of the package and onto the table with a flick of the wrist. Cake is the streamlined answer to the dessert problem. It combines perfectly and economically with many of your old dessert standbys—with fruit, fresh, canned, or stewed; with gelatins, and ice cream, of course. Nothing helps stretch yesterday's dessert leftover in the icebox like a good fresh cake.

**Topsy-Turvy Cake**

Try a topsy-turvy, upside-down cake, when you're needing something for dessert in a jiffy. Use one or two plain, un-iced cake layers. In a skillet about the size of the cake, melt 3 tablespoons butter, add ¾ cup brown sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, and heat until blended. Arrange canned pineapple, peaches, apricots, or pears in pan, with cut side of fruit up. Cover with one cake layer, or two put together with jelly or jam. Allow cake to warm. Turn upside-down for serving.

It's a good idea to keep a little jar of uncooked frosting handy for use on any un-iced cake you may spy at the baker's on your way home. Keep it on hand in a covered jar in the refrigerator. To make it, cream 4 tablespoons of butter or margarine with 1¼ cups sifted confectioners' sugar and dash of salt. For chocolate: add 1 egg white, slightly beaten, 1 square melted chocolate, 1 tablespoon milk. For orange: add 1 egg yolk, 1 teaspoon grated orange rind, 1 tablespoon orange juice. There's no between-meal ban on the icebox that is equipped with a bit of extra icing like any of these. Come on—let's eat cake!

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## 'Professional Grandmother' for the Duration

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Lifesaver" is what many of our town's working mothers call Mrs. Edwards, but she terms herself a "professional grandmother" and likes being that.

Six months ago she was alone and lonely in a big house from which her two daughters had long since gone to homes in distant towns and which her sons had just left, one for the Navy, the other for the Army Air Corps. She thought she was much too idle for the times, even though she knitted for the Red Cross, did canteen and USO work. She did not need an income, and she was too old for office or technical work, yet she began to feel more and more useless.

Then she conceived the idea of becoming a professional grandmother. That came one day when she went down the street to visit Mary Jones, who had gone to school with her own daughters. Mary's husband had been called to active duty and Mary had returned to her secretarial position in the town's leading manufacturing plant.

**A Real Need**

"My work is going well and I hear regularly from Phil and know that he's all right," she told Mrs. Edwards. "But I worry all the time about the children. It's so hard to find someone to give them proper care. The older girls have positions, and the ones available are almost too young for the responsibility of girls three and five years old. If only my mother were here, things would be different!"

Mrs. Edwards looked out of the window at Sylvia and June riding their tricycles.

Seeing them, remembering four little heads in her own house and yard, Mrs. Edwards was suddenly homesick for the years gone by. Impulsively, she said, "Why don't you let me try to take the place of your mother since she's so far away?"

A hopeful light sprang into Mary's eyes, but she said quickly: "That's very kind of you. However, I couldn't possibly think of that. Sylvia and June are good, but they're still mere babies and require almost constant supervision. I couldn't possibly pay you for that."

"Just give me what you pay the girl, and I'll be glad to do it."

After much discussion, it was decided that Mrs. Edwards would take them for a day, as an experiment. Mary made the provision, "And you must tell me, please, if you'd rather not have them again."

At the end of the day, Mrs. Edwards wanted to continue to care for Sylvia and June.

**The Idea Grew**

That was when the idea of becoming a professional grandmother grew to full-sized proportions. If Mary had difficulty in finding someone to care for Sylvia and June, surely other young working mothers must be having a similar problem.

Why couldn't she take other little boys and girls into her two-story home and her big yard, and have two or three women to share in their care?

During the next week, she discussed this idea with three friends, who agreed to become professional grandmothers along with herself. They charted the work to be done, assigned days for each of the three so that none would be on duty more than two days a week. They planned a schedule that would provide for meal-getting, supervision of playtime and naps, and many extra tasks.

Mrs. Edwards was to furnish the house and yard, buy the food and other needed items, and supervise the work of the others and the financial arrangements. Each assistant would be paid by the hour, at the schoolgirl rate for child care. This sum was set at the request of the women themselves, as they wanted to work for patriotism more than remuneration.

**Plenty of "Grandchildren"**

Once these arrangements were made, Mrs. Edwards said to Mary, "There must be a great many children like yours who need care while their mothers work, but how are we to find them?

"You might insert an ad in the newspaper, and perhaps my company and one or two others might be glad to put a notice about your offer on their bulletin boards."

Mrs. Edwards followed both suggestions, and found the firms glad to co-operate. Within two weeks she had 30 "grandchildren," and decided to limit the number to that quota, inasmuch as she wanted to give each child personal attention.

Soon she found it desirable to obtain the services of another woman to help for a few hours every day by cooking the midday meal and doing the dishes. Most of the children eat breakfast and supper at home, but some of them are with her for three meals and a few stay overnight on week days.

Mrs. Edwards and her assistants feel that their task is a happy one, and that it contributes greatly to the general good. This satisfaction even more than the remuneration pays them for the time and effort they give to being professional grandmothers.

D. B.

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## Nurse From Bataan Sounds Call For More Help to Heroes

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo.

A captain in the Army Nurse Corps who worked through the entire campaign in the Philippines told today how trucks bearing food supplies to the beleaguered heroes of Bataan were "hijacked" by civilians who had fled to Bataan from Manila.

"About 5,000 civilians went from Manila to Bataan," declared Capt. Florence MacDonald of Fort Devens, Mass., in an address before the American Hospital Association's War Conference, "and the Army had to feed them.

"But many of them weren't satisfied with what they got, and sometimes trucks bearing food to those poor boys fighting on the Bataan front were hijacked and some food taken from them. There were times when the boys at the front had only a few cans of salmon and a little rice."

The nurse told how, in the early days of the Japanese attack on the Philippines, "nurses worked with the wounded in operating rooms with tears streaming down their cheeks, but they never broke completely down."

"Sometimes," she said, "one of them would turn to me in the operating room and say: 'Please, Miss Mac,—wipe my tears.'"

She said that during the blackout, the darkness was so complete in the hospitals "that you couldn't tell what color your patient was even in the dim light of partly-covered flashlights, and when you'd take a patient's pulse, you couldn't see your watch to count it and you'd have to estimate the rate."

Dramatically implementing the talks of other conference speakers who told of the growing demands for nurses with the armed forces, Captain MacDonald said:

"If there are any nurses here without home ties, I urge you to help those boys—the bravest in the world. If you could have seen them as I did—they'd seldom groan or complain, but only ask, 'Miss Mac, may I please have a glass of water'—money wouldn't mean anything to you. Just have a little charity in your hearts for those boys."

## Womanpower Is Needed

By the Associated Press

New York

Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, director of operations of the War Manpower Commission, said in an interview yesterday that although no registration of manpower now was contemplated by the commission, "undoubtedly there will be an increase in the employment of women."

"We are urging the employment of women as rapidly as possible in areas where the opportunities are now open," he said.

He said that retail and wholesale businesses by the end of 1943 would have reduced worker staffs by 2,500,000 persons, representing about one third of the number of this type of worker as of Jan. 1, 1942. The needs of essential industries, he said, would be met from groups now in non-essential work, from women, and from youngsters growing up and older persons who remained at their tasks beyond the retirement age.

## New Waac Officers To Be From Ranks

By the Associated Press

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Women's Army Auxiliary Corps officials reported today that the training center has now "virtually finished" receiving officer candidates direct from civilian life.

Graduation Saturday will boost the number of third officers to approximately 1,150, or only about 150 fewer than were planned. Henceforth, with a few exceptions, all officer candidate classes will be made up of basic auxiliary girls who have been promoted from the ranks.

## Colonial Salt Box

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Have you ever seen a Colonial Salt Box House that is, literally, a salt box? Or one that, contrariwise, holds pepper?

You might think that salt and pepper shakers had already been made in every design that could be dreamed up—but someone has thought up something new to make an attractive addition to the informal table or to the decorative kitchen shelf.

Two small white porcelain houses, twin replicas of the traditional Colonial Salt Box House, fit neatly into a dark green porcelain base that simulates a garden fence. The chimney in one house has four holes, the other has only two—so you can easily keep track of which "salt box" holds pepper!

## 48-Week Basis

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Robert M. Hutchins asserted Oct. 15 reduction of the draft age meant that school systems must be reorganized so the boys could complete a basic liberal education before they reach the age of 18.

The University of Chicago president approved induction of 18 and 19 year olds, but contended that most colleges would face extinction when these youths enter the Army unless educational routines are revised.

He said University of Chicago and some other institutions had demonstrated that it is possible to complete general education by the age of 20 by using the "6-4-4" plan—under which the student spends six years in grade school, four in junior high and high schools, and four in college.

He added that the age for completing such an education could be lowered to 18 by squeezing "waste, water and frivolity" out of the educational system and operating the school year on a 48-week basis.

Mr. Hutchins announced University of Chicago would take immediate steps to enable boys to finish their schooling before they reach the minimum draft age. It will admit students who have completed two years of high school at the close of the first semester in February, and again in June, instead of in autumn as has been the practice. It also will operate on the 48-hour week basis beginning with the summer quarter of 1943.

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½ cup shortening
½ cup peanut butter
½ cup sugar
½ cup white corn syrup
1 egg
1 tsp. Burnett's Pure Vanilla
1½ cups flour
½ tsp. baking soda
1 tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
Cream together shortening, peanut butter, sugar and white corn syrup — add well-beaten egg and Burnett's Pure Vanilla . . . Sift together flour, baking soda, baking powder and salt — add dry ingredients to first mixture, blending until smooth — chill until firm — make into balls about the size of a small walnut and roll in chopped peanuts — place on a cookie sheet, and bake in a 350° oven — 12 to 15 minutes — makes 70 to 75 cookies.
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# The Home Forum



## "Fear ye not, stand still"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

TO ONE who is occupying a position of responsibility there sometimes comes the fear that the responsibility is greater than he is equipped to carry. Even in what is a comparatively minor position one may experience a sense of futility and discouragement in his work. The question then arises how one can meet and master fear. Fear can be overcome only as one gains confidence in his God-given ability to handle the situation before him.

At this time, when conditions are changing rapidly, and one cannot tell from day to day what governmental regulation may be enacted which will affect his affairs, the business man, the manufacturer, and the employee alike are often faced with what may seem to be insurmountable difficulties.

* * *

As recorded in the fourteenth chapter of Exodus, the children of Israel faced a perplexing situation. Led by Moses, they had fled from Egypt and had come to the Red Sea. The Egyptian army, equipped with horsemen and chariots, was rapidly approaching. There seemed to be no way of escape. Turning to Moses, the people accused him of leading them into the wilderness to perish, but this intrepid Hebrew leader, looking to God for guidance, said (Exodus 14:13, 14): **"Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to day: for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to day, ye shall see them again no more for ever. The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace."** That this promise was immediately fulfilled is well known to every student of the Bible. What had seemed to be an impassable barrier became a way of escape, for at the word of God, Moses commanded the people to go forward, and he lifted up his rod, and "stretched out his hand over the sea," and the sea was divided and the children of Israel marched safely through on dry ground. But when the Egyptians attempted to follow, the waters engulfed them.

* * *

Christian Science, brought to the world through the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, offers a sure way of escape for the one who is faced with seemingly insurmountable difficulties. True it is that of himself one has not the wisdom to know what to do, but led by divine Love, God, one may be sure of receiving right guidance. On page 254 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, **"When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path."** To "seek Truth righteously" is to seek to learn God's plan and purpose for His children. Thus, as we wait on God, persistently expecting only good, and at the same time seek to know and to fulfill God's plan for us, each human footstep that we need to take will unfold before us. Moreover, we do not need to know today the human footstep which may be required of us on the morrow. Guiding his thinking in this manner, one is relieved of a great load of false responsibility. Taking each human footstep as it unfolds before him, one may go on with the assurance that his thinking is conformed to Truth, for his activities are God-directed and will be carried on in harmony with the divine plan.

Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 149 and 150 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": **"Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."**

* * *

A young woman had been under a mental cloud for many days, during which she experienced a great sense of futility and apprehension. One morning, while reading *The Christian Science Monitor*, she found on the Daily Features Page an anecdote about Abraham Lincoln. In it was related the story of how General Oglesby had sent a melancholy letter to the President complaining of the steady repulse of the Union Army. Lincoln replied to his letter with a telegram quoting the admonition, "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord." To the woman, these words seemed to stand out, and she knew that it was a message for her, and the mental cloud was lifted immediately.

When one is faced with seemingly insurmountable difficulties it is well to remember Moses' admonition, "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord." Then as one looks only to infinite Mind, God, for guidance, taking each human footstep as it unfolds, confident that he is being led wisely and surely, he may go forward with the assurance that a right solution of his problem will appear in due time, and that whatever adjustments may be necessary in his business or employment will be made without loss or harm to him. Thus he will "see the salvation of the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MONA": *A Painting by Anders Zorn*

ANDERS ZORN (1860–1920) was a versatile Swedish painter and etcher. Indeed, his fame overshadowed the talents of all his contemporary fellow-countrymen. While his gifts may have attracted world-wide attention to Zorn, his subjects, which he chose with sentiment and shrewdness, may also explain his marked popularity.

Zorn's first training was in the Art Academy of Stockholm, and later in England and in Spain. His first medium was water color, but he later favored oils. Even in his etchings, he seems to have been the painter, resolving all forms and compositions into a play of shadow and light. He went to Paris when he was twenty-seven years old, and there he became enchanted with the opulent palette of Impressionist painters. His former realistic manner gave way to the illusive sunlit surfaces of Impressionistic rendering. His pictures, however, were not purely Impressionistic; the realistic visualization remained, never entirely obscured by the patches of color and the flashing accents of light.

Anders Zorn's interest divided between sophisticated worldly portraits and the depiction of primitive provincial life of his native land. He loved the latter dearly, and is said to have been happiest when portraying the peasants in their traditional Swedish environment. But Zorn painted luminaries, men of wealth, personages of rank, as well as the peasantry. This is a portrait of his mother, one of his most beautiful and most spontaneously painted works. The picture was made with substantially solid form, carefully measured, carefully calculated surface, and realistically indicated texture. In this face, there is the sturdiness and wholesomeness of country folk, who live close to the earth, who are unaffected and earnest and hard-working. Zorn obviously found true aristocracy and refinement in "Mona," whose beauty was not limited by artifice or passing fashion.

DOROTHY ADLOW

## "Frukten icke; stån fasta"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DEN SOM INNEHAR en ansvarsfull befattning får ibland en känsla av fruktan, att ansvaret är större än han äger förmåga att bära. Även i en jämförelsevis underordnad ställning kan man erfara en känsla av gagnlöshet och modlöshet i arbetet. Då uppstår frågan, hur man kan bemöta och bemästra denna fruktan. Den kan endast övervinnas genom att man vinner förtröstan på sin Guda-givna förmåga att sköta den förhandenvarande situationen.

Nu för tiden, då förhållandena ändra sig så snabbt och man icke kan veta från den ena dagen til den andra vad för regeringsförordningar, som kunna träda i kraft och inverka på affärslivet, står ofta såväl affärsmannen som fabriksägaren och den anställde inför svårigheter, som kunna förefalla oöverkomliga.

I andra Mosebokens fjortonde kapitel förtäljes, att Israels barn befunno sig i en brydsam belägenhet. Anförda av Mose hade de flytt ur Egypten och kommit till Röda havet. Den egyptiska hären, utrustad med ryttare och stridsvagnar, närmade sig hastigt. Det tycktes icke finnas någon möjlighet att undkomma. Folket vände sig då emot Mose och anklagade honom för att ha fört dem ut i öknen för att förgås, men den oförfärade hebreiske anföraren vände sig till Guds ledning och sade (2 Mos. 14:13, 14): "Frukten icke; stån fasta, så skolen I se, vilken frälsning Herren i dag skall bereda eder, ty aldrig någonsin skolen I mer få se egyptierna så, som I sen dem i dag. Herren skall strida för eder, och I skolen vara stilla därvid." Att detta löfte omedelbart uppfylldes är väl bekant för var och en som studerar Bibeln. Det som hade tyckts vara ett oöverstigligt hinder blev en utväg till räddning, ty på Guds ord befallde Mose folket att gå framåt, och han lyfte upp sin stav och "räckte ut sin hand över havet", och havet delade sig, så att Israels barn tryggt gingo igenom det på torr mark. Men när egyptierna försökte följa efter, blevo de uppslukade av vattnet.

Kristen Vetenskap, som tillfördes världen genom Mary Baker Eddys upptäckt, erbjuder en säker väg till räddning för den som står inför skenbart oövervinneliga svårigheter. Det är sant, att av sig själv har han icke vishet nog att veta, vad han har att göra, men då han styres av gudomlig Kärlek, Gud, kan han vara viss om, att han har den rätta ledningen. På sid. 254 av Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mrs. Eddy: "När vi tåligt vänta på Gud och söka Sanningen rätt, styr Han vår bana." Att "söka Sanningen rätt" är att söka att lära känna Guds plan och syfte för Sina barn. När vi så vänta på Gud, ståndaktigt förväntande endast det goda, och samtidigt söka veta och följa Guds plan för oss, kommer varje steg, vi ha att taga på det mänskliga området, att utstakas för oss. För övrigt behöva vi icke i dag veta den mänskliga åtgärd, som kan fordras av oss i morgon. Då vi på detta sätt styra våra tankar, befrias vi från en stor börda av falskt ansvar. När vi taga varje mänskligt steg såsom det utstakas för oss, kunna vi gå framåt med den vissheten, att vårt tänkande överensstämmer med Sanningen, ty vår aktivitet är styrd av Gud och kommer att fullföljas i samklang med den gudomliga planen.

Mrs. Eddy skriver på sidd. 149 och 150 av *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany:* "Kom ihåg, att du icke kan komma i någon belägenhet, hur svår den än må synas, där Kärlek icke har varit före dig och där icke dess kärleksfulla läxa väntar dig. Förtvivla därför icke och knota icke heller, ty det som söker att frälsa, att hela och att befria skall leda dig, om du söker denna ledning."

En ung kvinna hade under någon tid lidit av nedslagenhet och haft en stark känsla av lönlöshet och fruktan. En morgon, då hon läste *The Christian Science Monitor*, fann hon på Underhållningssidan en anekdot om Abraham Lincoln. I denna berättades historien om huru general Oglesby hade skickat ett dystert brev till presidenten och klagat över, att Unionens armé ständigt blev tillbakaslagen. Lincoln besvarade hans brev med ett telegram och citerade förmaningen: "Frukten icke; stån fasta, så skolen I se, vilken frälsning Herren i dag skall bereda eder." Dessa ord tycktes särskilt framstå för den unga kvinnan; hon visste, att det var ett budskap till henne, och det betryckta tillståndet försvann omedelbart.

När någon står inför skenbart oöverstigliga svårigheter, gör han väl i att erinra sig Moses uppmaning: "Frukten icke; stån fasta, så skolen I se, vilken frälsning Herren i dag skall bereda eder." När han då vänder sig allenast till oändligt Sinne, Gud, för ledning och tager varje mänskligt steg såsom det klarlägges för honom, förvissad om, att han ledes vist och säkert, kan han gå framåt med den tillförsikten, att en rätt lösning av problemet skall visa sig i rättan tid, och att vilka ajusteringar, som än kunna bliva nödvändiga i hans affärsverksamhet eller anställning, komma att göras utan förlust eller skada för honom. På så sätt skall han "se Guds frälsning".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## Something in the Wind Whispered: "Gentians"

THE ROUGH TRACK skirting the heath has the flowers of two regions for its neighbors. Below, the upward sweep of moss and heather bog-myrtle grows strongly, quickening the air with a mild, aromatic fragrance. On the other side, above the stream stealing through a margin of reed and meadow, there grew earlier in the summer whole thickets—the word is no exaggeration—of comfrey with its soft blossoms, to be succeeded afterwards by the clearer and more vivid crimsons of willow-herb and loose-strife. You take your choice between the meadow and the heath. It was here, on an afternoon of dancing light and air, that we set out to see if we could find the gentians again. They are no strangers to the heath, but for two seasons they have had a fit of shyness. It seems to have dated from the morning when a botanizing friend came to luncheon, and the conversation turned on the marsh gentians, which happened to be in flower then. The visitor went his way in the afternoon, and the gentians vanished, and were to be seen no more for the space of two years. It was a coincidence, no doubt, but the fact remains "as stated." So it was with no feeling of certainty, and yet with a sense of fitness, of expectancy, that one renewed the search for them. Something in the wind or the sunshine whispered "gentians" that day, and one went.

The roving, stumbling progress over the heath at first revealed nothing. The moment was approaching when search is abandoned by the half-hearted, and you acquiesce in an obdurate fate. Then, among the tufts of grass and heather and the cushions of moss—wet enough, as a rule, but now so dry after a fine summer that one's boots sink deliciously into the soft bed till they are almost covered, and come up unmoistened—was seen the unmistakable deep blue of the desired flower. As soon as one had been sighted, half a dozen seemed to spring into life all round. The gentians had barely opened, and still looked shy. But they had come back to the heath, and we welcomed them glowingly like long-lost friends.—From "A Detached Observer," by ARTHUR MCDOWALL. (New York: Oxford.)

## *On Winter's Other Side*

Now autumn asks of me its annual ode,
the ancient tribute that all poets pay,
before November clad in silver-gray
claims half the planet for her bare abode.
October, gold and scarlet grenadier,
summons its forces to their last parade
and sees them fall, brigade by bright brigade,
fighting the rearguard action of the year.
I do not grieve to see the colors fail,
to watch the withered flower, the shriveled
stem;
It is the wise and simple stratagem
of sailor shortening canvas in a gale.
The soldiery of winter, wild and rude,
strip off the pomp, and all its colored pride;
yet it yields not. On winter's other side
the trumpets sound and earth is unsubdued.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

## Cotton Mather, Book Collector

THE MOST ZEALOUS and successful book collector of this period was Cotton Mather, who constantly recorded in his diary his joy at the steady growth of his library. The following quotations will give an idea of some of the ways in which it grew.

". . . I have a mighty Thirst after the Sight of Books, now and then published in *Holland:* which may upon sending you the *Titles* be transmitted with the Goods that you may send hither, and I pay here. . . .

I have had of late Years, many great and strange Accessions to my *Library*. . . . I will not have unmention'd, a Present of Books made me this Winter, from the united Library, of our three famous *Shepards;* which enriched me, not only with printed Books, which very low prized, might be counted worth more than 12 lb., but also with *Manuscripts* of each of those three worthy Men, which are vastly more valuable than all the other Books. . . .

I have newly received large packetts from *Tranquebar* in the East-Indies; with a New Testament & some little Books of piety, printed in the Damulic Language & character; which are the first things that ever were printed in those parts of the world. . . ."

Mather's eagerness for books resulted in the gathering of a library of probably four thousand volumes.—From "Literary Culture in Early New England, 1620–1730," by THOMAS GODDARD WRIGHT. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

## The Guest of Honor

"WE ARE HAVING A PARTY this afternoon," said Francine, looking up from her breakfast grapefruit. "That's nice," I said, attacking mine vigorously, "your mother and I can go and see the Picassos at the Museum." "Well, you can't," said Francine, grinning, "not today. This is your party; you are the special guest."

I looked in horror at Martha; she was smiling too, but a little anxiously: "We want to show you off."

I might have known. The village is small; every guest from the big city near by is an event; but I felt they had reached a new low in putting me up as a "special." I looked at Henry in anguish. Basely he got up from his seat: "I must be off." He went.

* * *

In the end, all was well. We assembled in the garden, and no one can be stiff or unnatural in the midst of flowers. There was the usual bad half hour when I was being introduced to everyone. I knew no one, no one at all. Well, they did not know me either. Honors (or the reverse) were even.

Then everyone began talking village shop and this was my chance; I sat down in a seat a little apart and looked at the delphiniums. I think I could sit in a garden all day and just look at delphiniums. Everyone was buzzing around contentedly, men and women; the bees were buzzing just as eloquently in the long, tall stalks of the flowers; from the tennis court came the calls of the players: "Vantage out," "Vantage in,"—"Game." Everything was lovely.

* * *

I sat up a little; a man was taking a chair beside mine. I had noticed him when I was introduced; he hadn't said anything. I knew him for the owner of a big iron mill in a near-by town. He had the air of someone who spent his time in rather dusty counting houses; as if his thoughts never strayed very far from mill or ledgers. I sat quite still. I didn't even start off on the flowers or the weather or how charming the village was. I waited.

He said, "They tell me that you knew Madame X." I looked at him again. "No," I said, "I never knew her. I know her family, some of them."

"I knew her," he said. I thought of the X. family. Of her son, the famous Judge X. of the Supreme Court, whom I did not know; of his brother, the lawyer whom I did know, and of his unmarried sister. They are all a good deal older than myself, and older than the man who sat beside me. Madame X. must have been an old lady when he was a young man, and it was then he had known her.

"She was a little bit of a thing," he said, and stopped. I said: "Tell me about her." I didn't say anything more, not for a long time. He just went on telling me things. Not very coherent things, little things.

* * *

A few days before, I had gone to the Museum to see the Picassos, the ones that I wanted Martha's opinion about. And after I had looked and looked and climbed up on the balcony, to see if I got the effect better from there, and wondered what was wrong with either me or Picasso, I had turned to look at some twelfth-century Madonnas carved in wood. Some of them were queer enough, almost as queer as Picasso. Some were age-worn and mutilated. But in some others, looked at from a special angle, you caught a beauty that was rare and held you, as if you saw now what the old carver had seen and tried to get across to you; some lovely glimpse, not perhaps of the gentle Mary of Nazareth, but of some other Mary who had held him by her purity and sweetness and strength.

* * *

As I listened to the dry and dusty iron master, I saw his fingers, fumbling enough, but sure too at intervals, carving out for me a little wooden Madonna. She was no grand lady, even though she must have trodden in high enough places when she was here. This little wooden statue was of someone who reminded you of flax fields in bloom, sheets of blue with green back of them. She was like a cool dairy with the pans of milk set to let the cream rise; she was like the smell of wood smoke on a cold fall evening. She was all that was gentle and fine and true and wise, and, above all, simple. "She never knew, she said, what she would do," his voice told me: "she always said she would have to wait on God." I watched the bees on the delphiniums and saw the little figure rise among them.

* * *

I sat watching her and watching his fingers working on her. I knew now what she was like and what she had meant to him and those others who had known her. Something honest; something that reached above the ordinary day, the ordinary fustian. I knew she had been cultured, a lover of music and the arts. But these he did not mention. It was her goodness and her wisdom he wrought out before my eyes.

We sat silent for some time. I wanted to think about her and about him. It was as if he had lost her, and, in losing her, had lost some values that, now and again, he saw were the most precious things to him. He looked at me. "I have never spoken about her like this before," he said. I said nothing. He hadn't lost her. How could he have, when he had given her to me this afternoon? "She was good," he said; "she was like no one else." We were very quiet, until Martha told us to come into the house for sandwiches and cake. Then we went in, and I did not see him any more.

J. A. C.

## Northern Gold

TO THE ANCIENT WORLD, those countries on the southeast shore of the Baltic, inhabited by the fair-haired, blue-eyed Aryan tribes, were well known as the "Land of Northern Gold." Merchants from Phoenicia, Greek and Roman traders, all found their way along the great rivers to barter their silks and salt, their precious metals and spices, for the furs and honey, wax and amber which was known as the "Northern Gold." The Romans liked the cloudy variety best, but clear amber has been found in Mycenean tombs of more than two thousand years ago, and then, as now, this region furnished the world with its supply of amber. Walk along the beaches of Lithuania and southern Latvia after a storm has tossed its treasures ashore from the bed of the sea, and look carefully among the piled seaweed and in the shallows. You will find fine, glittering fragments, yellow-clear or yellow-cloudy, deep red or rich bronze, sometimes palest primrose, almost like jade, of the precious amber which later, in the factory at Klaipeda, will be worked up into expensive necklace or brooch. . . . Only the pure amber is dealt with in Klaipeda, and you may go into the factory and see the rough chunks being shaped, bored and strung; but at Königsberg, over the German frontier, there is a factory where the fragments are compressed and then worked up into the shape required.

The fisherfolk of the Lithuanian coastal villages reap a good harvest from this "catch" after the Baltic storms. Spring is their best season, for during the winter months the pressure of the ice has churned up the bottom of the Haff, and the action of the heavy seas in open waters has stirred up the amber, which is then washed up after the southwesterly gales of early spring. But even in the autumn you may find it after a heavy sea, perhaps two or three days after the storm has blown itself out, and then the fisherfolk dredge along the shores in a rather primitive but effective way for their "Northern Gold." . . .

There is something extraordinarily fascinating about amber-hunting, even if the visitor is rarely fortunate enough to find more than a few small pieces, his visits usually being made in the summer season when the sea is too calm to offer much treasure-trove. There is something of the child in every one which eagerly responds to "treasure-hunting": and it is pleasant to observe dignified ladies of mature age and worthy City Fathers bent double along the beaches, their eyes glued to the sand in which, all too often, tantalizing wet pebbles assume the appearance of the hoped-for amber!—From "A Wayfarer in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania," by E. C. DAVIES. (New York: McBride.)

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'THE WORLD WE WANT' SERIES
Friday, October 16, 1942



# Intimate Message: Washington

*How Prosperous Is War Prosperity?* ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

What are American workers doing with their new prosperity and what effect will it have on the New Deal?

The Census Bureau has just announced that 500,000 unemployed persons went back to work in September, bringing the total of unemployed down to 1,700,000. Almost everyone capable of holding a job is now employed. WPA rolls are down to less than 400,000. Quite an improvement over depression depths when unemployment soared to 13,000,000 and the Government was taking care of as many as 4,000,000 on direct relief.

Perhaps "prosperity" is not the right word to use for the average worker's situation. The labor unions wouldn't agree to it. "When we examine the distribution of income in detail, we find that in this year, 1942, the incomes of millions of Americans were too small to provide them with food and other essentials to sustain their health and efficiency in the war effort," says the latest edition of the American Federation of Labor's official magazine.

Average income of the lowest paid one third of the nation is still only $837 per year, the article states.

It goes on to point out that "it is a common practice to refer to wages in manufacturing industries as if these wages represented wages and income levels of all American workers," when actually, "there are about 13,500,000 workers employed in manufacturing industries compared with a total civilian work force, outside of agriculture, of 42,000,000 persons."

**Wide Variance in Increases**

While in manufacturing industries hourly earnings increased 18 per cent in the period for which the War Labor Board has allowed a 15 per cent increase, to cover the cost of living, the increases have differed widely, the A. F. of L. writer says. In the telephone and telegraph industry, for example, the increase was only 3 per cent. In electric light and power, it was 7.3 per cent; in printing and publishing it was only 6 per cent and in glass manufacturing it was 8.2 per cent.

Yet nearly everybody can tell you about so-and-so's daughter who's gone to the city and is making twice as much as her father back home on the farm. One of the farmer's chief complaints these days is about the high wages paid at war plants.

It wouldn't bother them so much if they thought the young people were spending their money wisely, but tales of hours spent in taverns running up huge bills for food and entertainment, such as were described by Mrs. Roosevelt this week, cause general head-shaking among more provident members of society.

One thing to remember is this: there are both young and old workers in war plants. There are wise spenders and there are profligates in both groups.

**Fur Coat After Taxes**

Recently I asked a 21-year-old girl, making $62 a week as a welder in Henry Kaiser's Portland shipyard what she was going to do with the money. She said she was putting away 10 per cent for war bonds, 10 per cent for taxes and after that she would buy a fur coat. Other high paid workers who were older and had families were buying new furniture and things for their children. One woman welder in an aircraft plant boasted that she had already bought more than $1,000 worth of war bonds.

On the other hand, there are the young folks Mrs. Roosevelt spoke of this week, spending a good portion of their wages in fast living and thus creating a "tremendous social problem" in war plant areas.

**Train for Higher Skill**

There is a big difference in war workers—even the younger ones. Some who would probably take up a profession in normal times are going to school on top of an eight-hour shift to improve their skills. Others whose families have long been employed on assembly lines are puffed up over their big pay envelopes and are ready to be extravagant. The latter type is more prevalent in Detroit, St. Louis, Akron, and other industrial areas than on the West Coast.

Most war plants are having bond drives. In many places workers have signed up 100 per cent to put 10 per cent of their wages into bonds that will help them if their jobs fold up after the war. They still have quite a good sum to spend, however.

In time this new "prosperity" of workers may have considerable political repercussion. Wasted wages will convince many people that you can't improve the lives of the working class without education that will make them want better things than taverns and "fast" parties. The one third of a nation about which President Roosevelt made so many speeches now has its fate to a large extent in its own hands.

# The Country Speaks: Oakland

*A Kaiser Press Conference* ..... *By Nate White*

There are press conferences—and a Henry J. Kaiser press conference.

Todd Inch, one of Mr. Kaiser's assistants, telephoned that his chief would grant newspapermen an interview on his newest Richmond shipyard, No. 3A, the one that is building tank-landing barges. The conference was at 3 o'clock at the offices of the Kaiser Company, Inc., Latham Square, Oakland.

Betwixt the call and the conference was a matter of elevators. Having arrived in Latham Square somewhat breathlessly from San Francisco, which is across the Bay, by a roundabout train route, a streetcar interlude, and a split-second finish by taxi, I came abreast of one of those neatly uniformed elevator controllers who moves when he wants to move and only then. Finally the uniformed official snapped his cracker signal and for 15 floors we enjoyed a quiet, placid ascent with hardly the speed of the old Vine Street incline in Cincinnati.

**World's Slowest Elevator**

"Huh," thought this reporter. "To reach the world's fastest shipbuilder I pick the world's slowest elevator."

But elevator rides aside. After the 15th floor was reached I stepped out into a reception room which might have been lifted out of one of San Francisco's smartest custom shops. Someone with a judicious eye for uses of glass, colors, draperies, and furniture obviously designed the home offices of the Kaiser Company. The personnel might have stepped out of a bandbox from the same custom shop—all pretty maidens in very modish clothes, and efficient.

In Mr. Kaiser's office we found the man who has astounded the nation with his shipbuilding prowess, his promise to build cargo planes rapidly, and his steps to provide the steel and lighter metals in plants of his own on the Pacific Coast. He was fingering a book of pictures and charts in leather folder.

We crowded around the desk—to talk to th chief and to look at the pictures.

"So many queries have come in about our 'mystery ship,'" he said, "we decided to tell you about the first launching." It had been the night before and was held without throngs or fanfare. We heard about the new shipyard. We didn't hear anything about the ship.

Finally, Milton Silverman of the San Francisco Chronicle said, "Mr. Kaiser, is this ship a motorboat or a rowboat?"

The boat-builder winced a bit. The great man who has pushed aside those who would push him aside said, "I can't tell you the name." Most of us knew what the "mystery ship" was, and he knew we knew. But there was that bit of red tape to be overcome—how to print it.

Finally someone remembered a launching of a similar ship somewhere in Ohio had been described in Time Magazine with a picture of the ship (real) and a drawing of it (imaginary). Reporter Silverman wanted to know if we had to read a national magazine to learn military secrets.

This amused Mr. Kaiser. He turned to Clay Bedford, production manager of the Kaiser shipyards, and said, "Clay, get Carl Flesher (regional manager of the United States Maritime Commission) on the phone and ask him what we can call these ships."

**"Carl, This Is H. J."**

Mr. Flesher was finally located in Los Angeles, 450 miles to the south. "Carl, this is H. J. The newspapermen are in my office. They want to knw what to call these ships." Then Mr. Bedford, who was originator of the conversation, read some parts of the magazine article in question. Finally, Mr. Flesher agreed, after being confronted with this report of the already-printed evidence, that further withholding of the name "tank-landing barges" would be foolish.

"H. J." smiled and dropped the telephone as if it were a hot potato.

Then he got onto the subject of steel. "Chad, oh, Chad, where's Chad?" he asked, meaning Chad F. Calhoun, manager of the Iron and Steel Division of the Kaiser Company and manager of the Fontana Steel Project. "Chad" was talking to Washington. "Get him here," Mr. Kaiser said. "I want him to tell the reporters about Fontana."

Chad started, but Mr. Kaiser finished showing us the pictures of the project and telling us how it will fulfill his dream of a great western industrial empire with its own supply of steel, "the mother of all the other projects," he said.

We talked and plied the shipbuilder, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Calhoun with an endless stream of questions, while over in a clear-glass room in the corner, Mrs. E. M. Corrigan, Mr. Kaiser's private secretary, tried her best to reorganize a disrupted appointment schedule. The chief was leaving for Los Angeles that night.

# To Change the Subject:

*Bus Drivers Are Funny People* ..... *By M. H.*

Next to taxi drivers, bus drivers are Washington's most amusing people.

With busses running in a steady rush-hour procession, strangers asking all kinds of questions, and overcrowding a normal phenomena, the Capital's wartime bus drivers have adopted a "sink-or-swim" kind of humor. Even when they are definitely sinking, it's funny at times.

For instance, there was the driver who was harassed one day by a whole series of petty annoyances, such as people standing on the rear-door-opening treadle when they didn't want to get off and refusing to heed his "please move all the way to the rear" plea. Finally, when the crowd began to obstruct his vision by not observing the "stand behind the white line" rule, he pulled the bus up to the curb, picked up his cash box, and announced loudly that he was through with bus driving and the folks better find their way home any way they could.

Then there are the street-announcer wits. Competing with the streetcar conductor who always calls "12th and Pennsylvania Avenue; Internal Revenue Building; get off and pay your income tax," is the bus driver who announces the approach to the 16th and Euclid Street stop for the new Government girls hotel as "Government Gals' Concentration Camp, all out."

Not so long ago bound for a Watergate concert in a bus that had no sign to tell its destination, we and a whole busload of folks had numerous chuckles over the driver's performance.

He would drive up to a bus stop and wait for the pretty young Government stenographers there to ask where he was headed. When he'd say "Watergate" and they began to draw back with a disappointed air, he'd chirp up, "Better come and go along." Nobody took him up on his invitation, but over and over again, he'd leave a giggling group of girls behind as he drove off.

Friends of ours vouch for the fact that they have actually ridden with green drivers who had to turn and ask the passengers the route the bus was supposed to take. Passengers are usually extremely co-operative in pointing out the turns to which they have become so accustomed in their daily comings and goings from the City.

Just as co-operative was the driver of a bus coming in from Alexandria the other day, who, finding himself caught in a hopeless traffic jam as he approached the City, dismounted and played the role of a traffic cop until he succeeded in getting the snarl untangled.

And as for equipment—well, with every bit of rolling stock back in use, the driver sometimes has to exercise a bit of mechanical genius to keep going. Last night on the bus, half the overhead lights wouldn't light. The driver came back and gave each of them a good wham with his fist. Most of them went on and the passengers went appreciatively back to their evening papers.

# Taraknath Das Asks Freedom for All Mankind

## Racial Relations in the New World Order

Fourteenth of 30 Articles

*The Declaration of Independence states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." It is the declared policy of the Western democracies that this principle should be translated into effective liberty for all races and nations. The only dispute—a dispute grave enough, in all conscience—is over how fast and when.*

*This article presents the views of a distinguished Hindu scholar who is both a specialist in the problem of race equality in the Orient, and an American citizen of long standing. Some of his views will come as a shock to many Western readers of this newspaper. But the surprise can be salutary. They will learn in detail from Dr. Das what Wendell Willkie indicated at Chungking when he said that the peoples of Asia "are determined no longer to live under foreign control." To let Asia speak to the West is simple free speech. It is also the indispensable prelude to mutual understanding, which in turn is the only path to a durable peace.*

Pictorial Publishing Co.

**The Younger Generation of the Orient Looks to the West**

**Will it be racial conflict, they ask, or reconciliation? This is a group of Indian students met to discuss this commanding issue now before the United Nations.**

**By Taraknath Das**

It may be safely asserted that the peoples of Asia, in the final settlement after the present war, will demand political freedom and equality without any limitation. If they are denied this, there will rise an aggressive Pan-Asiatic movement which will presage racial conflict of serious character.

It is hopeful that China is with the United Nations, and that the people of India, under the leadership of the All India National Congress, are anti-Fascist and anti-Axis. There cannot be any effective Pan-Asiatic movement without India and China; and these two nations are interested in international co-operation on the basis of justice, freedom and equality. It will be disastrous to better understanding between the East and West if, through the short-sighted policy of Western Powers, China and India be persuaded to adopt the policy of Pan-Asianism and anti-whitemanism as the antidote for Western domination of Asia and anti-Asianism of white men.

Above all, there is the necessity of cultivating recognition of spiritual values in men of all races. We have to learn the lesson Rabindranath Tagore offers, that "when in our blindness, we insult humanity for its ragged appearance, it sheds its disguise to disclose to us that what we have insulted is our God. The degradation which we cast upon others in our pride or self-interest degrades our own humanity—and this is the punishment which is most terrible, because we do not detect it till it is too late."

Man is blessed with creative faculty and is not a permanent slave of his environment. He can through individual efforts change at least some of the limitations imposed by external circumstances. In one sense the history of civilization is the resultant expression of man's efforts to overcome nature and subdue his own mere animal instincts. Behind every move for a forward march of life, one finds the humble recognition of the fact that the condition of life can be improved. To accomplish this there must be consecrated and burning will for progressive change, which is transformation of a life of lesser good to one of greater good. The will to rise above the forces which drag man down must be supplemented by the accumulated strength to overcome them and to act in such a fashion that the spiritual growth of man becomes possible.

Unless we become conscious of limitations of existence, we do not make any effort to overcome them, either by meeting wants or by leading a life which will free us from barriers which are of our own creation or imposed by external circumstances. Unless we find ourselves to be victims of fear, we do not try to fortify our souls by treading the path which will eliminate the causes of fear and lead us to the life of fearlessness. Unless we begin to feel the sting of misery to the very depth of our hearts, we rarely try to find a way out of it. This law is equally applicable to social order or to the world order we want.

Today hundreds of millions of innocent human beings are caught in the gigantic machine of destruction—a World War; in man-made conditions, leading to desolation on an unprecedented scale. Let us also recognize that the world is full of misery, created by man's greed and lust for power and desire to oppress his fellow beings; human efforts are being directed not so much to remove want and misery as to augment it.

We are faced with a condition which is pulling us down to a lower level of physical, intellectual and spiritual existence. We must change the condition and strive for this change because we do not wish to live in a world which will stunt our own lives and curb the progress of the human race.

We wish to build a better world order. To do this we have to remove causes of existing world chaos, leading to the degeneration of man. Among other things, racial discrimination and conflict based upon ignorance, fear, and arrogance must be eliminated from the world we wish to live in; because such a change will aid men's spiritual growth and inner freedom and there will then come a spirit of harmony and peace. But the change will come slowly and we should not be discouraged.

"The history of the earth is the history of earthquakes and floods and volcanic fires," says Tagore, "and yet, through it all, it is the history of the green fields and bubbling streams of beauty and of prolific life. The spiritual world, which is being built to man's life and that of God, will pass its infancy of helpless falls and bruises, and one day will stand firm in its vigor of youth, glad in its own beauty and freedom of movement."

The problem of racial conflict cannot be solved by the attitude of exclusiveness or by imposing a standard of racial homogenity. On the contrary we have to recognize that there are racial differences; but there is the unity of humanity in all the diverse elements. The attitude of exclusion has fostered the attitude of intolerance and arrogance.

In the West, this intolerance toward other people is general. The seeming tolerance among the peoples of Europe is due to the conception that they are "whites." Due to the color of their skin, they recognize their cultural and socio-religious entity as belonging to a special group; they think that they are superior because they have brought other peoples under subjection through their power; they belong to the race of conquerors. Those who do not belong to their group cannot be classed as equals, but are held inferior.

In the final analysis the hidden causes of anti-Asianism in the West is not based upon economic rivalry alone, but something more fundamental—a psychological and deep-rooted aversion to something foreign and thus unwanted.

What is the remedy? There should be a single standard for naturalization of aliens, based not upon the color of the skin, but on a definite and high standard of personal attainments and spirit to serve the cause of humanity. Unless this standard is adopted and discriminatory measures against the orientals discarded, there will be continued bitterness. It is not that all orientals wish to give up their nationality, but they do not

*Continued on Page Below, Col. 1*

## Dr. Das: The ending of racial discrimination "will aid men's spiritual growth and inner freedom, and there will come a spirit of harmony and peace."



*Continued from Page Above, Col. 5*

like to be objects of legalized discrimination because of their race and color.

In 1918, after the Russian revolution, President Wilson, in his message to Mr. Kerensky, among other things said: "No people should be compelled to live under a sovereignty which it does not willingly accept. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fine phrase without meaning; we must give it a strong genuine form."

This is an expression of Wilsonian spirit in favor of freedom and self-determination. But the ideal was not applied to the peoples of Africa—Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli etc., or to those of Asia — India, Burma, Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies as well as Korea, because application of the principle of self-determination in Asia and Africa would have severely upset the empire system of the victorious white nations.

There were many arguments against freedom for the peoples of Asia. The principal ones were that they were not fit for self-government and that they would not be able to defend themselves from foreign aggression. The real motive behind the denial of freedom, however, was fear of the so-called "rising tide of color." As a result, a rising tide of protest accentuated nationalist movements in the Far East.

In Japan even before the Russo-Japanese War, in 1904, Mr. Okakura, the great Japanese artist, wrote his significant essays on the awakening of Japan and the ideals of the East and discussed the issues of "Yellow Peril vs. White Disaster." He stated that the "glory of the West is the humiliation of Asia" in the subjugation of peoples of India, China, Burma and other lands. He pointed out to the peoples of the West as well as the East that "aggressive nations have no conscience, and all chivalry has been forgotten in the persecution of weaker races. He who has not the courage and strength to defend himself is bound to be enslaved. It is sad to contemplate that our truest friend is still the sword. . . ."

As a result, Japan took up the sword, not only to defend herself, but to oust white men and eliminate their domination of Eastern Asia and to establish her own imperial rule, over Koreans. In 1918, Marquis Okuma, one of the makers of the modern Japan, and several times Prime Minister, raised his voice in favor of Asian independence, and said: "All men are born equal: Asiatics have the same right as Europeans to be called men. It is therefore utterly unreasonable that Europeans should assume the right to rule the Asiatics." He then suggested that Japan should take the responsibility of freeing the peoples of Asia, especially India, from the domination of white men.

In 1919 when Baron Makino, representing Japan at the Versailles Peace Conference, asked for incorporation of the principle of *"racial equality"* before the law, in the Covenant of the League of Nations, he received wholehearted support from Dr. Wellington Koo, representing China. But the anti-Asianism of the Anglo-American peoples won the day, and the proposal was rejected. It may be added that anti-Asiatic legislations —such as the Asiatic Exclusion Law—within the Anglo-American Empires, affecting Japanese national pride, has played a more important part in creating the anti-Anglo-American stand of the Japanese people than we realize.

The Chinese attitude regarding Western imperialism is well-known. The Chinese have resented and protested against encroachment upon China's territorial sovereignty and "extra-territorial jurisdiction" which white men extracted by their "gunboat diplomacy." They resent white men's pretense of racial superiority and they tolerate it only because they have not the power to assert their full equality. They hate Japanese imperialism; but they cannot help being affected indirectly by the Japanese power to check white men's domination in Asia.

[Since this was written, steps have been taken toward meeting this situation. Wendell Willkie's visit to China, his statement on behalf of liberty for Oriental peoples, and President Roosevelt's specific endorsement of the Willkie mission, were followed by a joint British and American announcement that negotiations would be opened at once for abolition of extraterritorial rights in China.]

Even the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen urged the Chinese to be strong like Japan to recover their birthright of political equality. For more than 40 years Dr. Sun not only worked for China's freedom—abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction—but also for Asiatic freedom, to be championed by a powerful China, allying herself with all oppressed nations.

Today, when Marshal Chiang Kai-shek advises the British and American governments to accede to Indian demands for freedom now; when the Chinese leaders, Dr. Sun Fo, Dr. T. V. Soong, Dr. Lin Yutang and others, are demanding Asiatic independence and racial equality they are voicing the sentiment behind a national political idea which cannot be sidetracked by any political party in China. In future, on these issues, the Chinese people will make no compromise.

The attitude of the people of India on the question of racial equality can be well understood from the recent utterance of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru to the effect that as long as the Anglo-American powers refuse to acknowledge Indian freedom and continue to discriminate against the colored peoples of the world, Negroes included, they cannot claim that they are fighting this war for democracy and the freedom of man.

When we inquire into popular feeling in Burma, Malaya, Siam, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and other Asiatic countries, we find the racial issue one of the chief factors in present discontent and in growing nationalist movements. It may be safely asserted that despite divergence in political and economic interests among the peoples of Asia, they all—more than a billion people—can be rallied under the common program of Asiatic independence and racial equality.

In this connection, let me put on record that the present law governing naturalization of aliens in the United States, is regarded as a studied insult to the peoples of Asia; because no Asiatic, according to the existing law, can become a citizen of the United States; though "all aliens who are white persons and persons of African birth and African nativity, can become citizens of the United States by naturalization." According to this law, men of the position of Marshall Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Nehru and others could not become citizens of the United States, if they wanted to, because they are Asiatics. To be sure, a state has the undisputed right to pass laws to suit its interests, but discriminatory legislation does not promote international amity. Rather it sows seeds of serious discord.

When we objectively face facts, it becomes clear that this world war is not purely an ideological conflict between so-called "totalitarian States" and democracies on the issue of "liberty vs. tyranny"; but that there are other elements —balance of power and racial conflict—which are involved.

After World War I, the Mandate system was introduced, on the charge that Germany was not fit to act as a trustee for the backward peoples of Africa. It is generally suggested that the British rule over the black peoples of Africa is most humane, compared with that of other colonial Powers such as Belgium, Portugal, Italy or France. However the condition of millions of black peoples within Britain's African empire is deplorable. According to Albert Viton, author of "Great Britain, an Empire in Transition," Britain's colonial administrations are "neither efficient nor liberal. Democracy is unknown in the colonial empire. Even where elected bodies have been set up to co-operate with the executive, the franchise is open only to an insignificant fraction of the native population. The situation is even worse in those colonies which have had the misfortune to attract considerable numbers of European settlers."

This is due to the fact that white settlers go to Africa with the object of exploiting the Africans. As Mr. Viton observes, "Lord Olivier has shown that the white settlements produce . . . first slavery, perdial or domestic; second, compulsory or indentured labor; third, the expropriation of natives from land in order to compel them to work for wages through direct and indirect taxes."

In spite of unfair treatment and legally sanctioned impediments placed in the way of their assimilating modern civilization, the black peoples of Africa are capable of making progress and have made remarkable progress. It is probable that their preponderance in population will continue and will have significant effect.

In the last world war, the black men of Africa became aware of their importance in the civil wars of their white masters. They are watching the developments in the present world war and their leaders are trying to break up tribal disunity and to bring closer association of all African peoples for their survival and mastery in the dark continent. The present dominant position of white men in Africa, acquired through use of force and denial of human rights to the black men, is being undermined by the very process adopted by them (white men) in making profit and exploitation of resources primarily for the benefit of the master class.

White men belonging to the working class who talk so much about democracy, human rights and equality, are also afraid of black mens mastering modern ways of using tools for production, and defensive weapons. White workingmen think that if allowed to take part in industries as skilled workmen, black men may become their competitors. Thus they are determined to discriminate against them through legislation.

There is considerable interest in advocating "international control" of Africa by certain nations, so that there will be better treatment for the black peoples, less rivalry among capitalists and greater systematic development of resources of the continent. Unless the spirit of white men towards the black men materially changes, "international control" may prove no better for the solution of racial conflict in Africa, than the mandate system.

There is discrimination against Negroes—ten per cent of the population of the land—in the United States. It is a pity that in this great democracy, they are not allowed to enjoy equal opportunity even in making a living through hard and honest work. The most progressive elements in organized labor do not give the Negroes equal opportunities. In fact, some unions, working in defense industries during this war, have struck against employment of Negroes in certain industries. The government has had to pass laws to check discrimination against Negroes — American citizens—in industries engaged in government contracts in war work.

There is discrimination against Negroes in every walk of life. It must not be overlooked that the psychological effect on educated Negroes is to produce greater bitterness than among average Negroes. Such bitterness creates race-hatred which is the basis of racial conflict. Practice of discriminatory measures against a minority destroys the very foundation of democratic institutions.

At present, considerable discussion is being carried on in the Anglo-American world regarding the future world order. It has been suggested that the Atlantic Charter is the basis for the new order; but Great Britain has refused to concede India's demands for freedom. This stand of Britain has, at least for the present, full and tacit approval of the Government of the United States.

The question of India has the most important bearing on the solution of the future of Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, Dutch East Indies and Korea. If India is denied independence, then Burma and Malaya cannot expect greater concessions from Britain. If Britain refuses freedom to India, then the Dutch will be justified in taking the same stand on issue of freedom for the Indonesian peoples. In fact, if the British refuse to concede Indian demands for freedom, then they cannot very well ask for Korean freedom, unless they accept a double standard of international morality.

As the Anglo-American Powers are expected, after the victory, to take the leading part in organizing the New World Order, will the world be a better place to live in, if the white man's attitude towards colored people be not changed?

# Boston Offers Football Fans Varied and Complete Assortment of Contests

## Rickey Seen With Browns In New Move

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 16 (AP)—Branch Rickey, General Manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, in a radio interview last night said flatly the Cardinals will again win the National League pennant next year, with the New York Giants looking as the biggest potential threat.

Concerning his own plans:—

"If any man knows what I am going to do next season, he has me bested because I don't know myself."

* * *

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—The goose that laid golden eggs for the St. Louis Cardinals may be nesting just across the hall next year.

Despite many rumors which have been circulated since it became known that General Manager Branch Rickey was quitting the Cardinal organization, the boys "in the know" around here are pretty confident that Rickey will join up with the reorganized St. Louis Browns of the American League.

In such case Rickey, father of the baseball farm system and one of the most dynamic figures the game has produced, would merely have to change offices at Sportsman's Park. The move also would take him back to where he really got his start in baseball, as manager of the Browns.

"All the straws bend one way," said J. Roy Stockton, baseball expert of the Post-Dispatch, who flatly predicted that next season would see Rickey taking over the job of building up the Browns, who last year tasted success for the first time in many moons. It is Stockton's guess that Rickey will become President or Vice-President and General Manager of the Browns.

This writer said he contacted several persons, some associated in business with both the Browns and Cardinals, and some supposedly close to Rickey, who were sure that he would be with the Brownies in 1943.

Rickey's reported salary with the Cards is $50,000 a year plus a percentage of the profit. With considerable new financial backing acquired last year, the Browns are willing to match this to obtain the services of baseball's master strategist, the experts believe.

Rickey has been mentioned for many jobs, from insurance executive and United States Senator to General Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers. In an interview at Denver, Colo., he admitted it's possible he might become business head of the Dodgers, but added, "I just don't know."

Rickey, in Denver to address a Community War Chest rally, neither confirmed nor denied the prediction that he would become an executive of the St. Louis Browns.

"Mr. Stockton usually is a reliable writer," Rickey said, "but he's in the field all by himself this time, and I have no comment whatsoever to make on his remarks. Sorry."

### Protest Withdrawn

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—Lowell, Mass., High School authorities have withdrawn a protest against two Nashua High School football players and have consented to allow them to play in the Lowell-Nashua game Sunday.

## *Awaiting Kickoff on Hub Fields This Week End*

Official United States Navy; By a Staff Photographer

**May Be Stars Before the Sun Has Set**

**These seven football players all will be seen in action on Boston gridirons tomorrow afternoon, as the season presents one of the few Saturdays when all the local colleges are playing here. (1) Tad Krajewski, 200-pound Northeastern tackle who will start against Bates; (2) Carl McKinnon of Everett, Dartmouth freshman who will start at guard against Harvard; (3) Walter Wilson of Harvard, who should be one of the Crimson backs tearing by; (4) Pete Lamana of Boston University, who will start at fullback against Tufts; (5) Charley Pierce of the North Carolina Navy, starting guard against B. C.; (6) Tony DeTeso, starting Tufts center and a giant of 155 pounds; and (7) Don Currivan of B. C., regular end.**

## Several Prominent Stars From Across Show Ability

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—The presence here in California of a number of British athletes of the Royal Navy has added interest to the various sports in which they have competed. In cricket, Lieutenant-Commander Southern, Lieutenant Pratt, and Lieutenant Boardman won much praise for their skill while Pratt displayed quite a great deal of versatility by making top score for the Royal Navy against The Olympic Club in cricket one afternoon and on the next he kicked five goals for his team in soccer. A few evenings later he played on the Royal Navy water polo team against The Olympic Club.

Other Britishers who have represented their team in soccer with distinction are—Pat McLuskie of Glasgow, who had previously been a member of the Clyde professional team in the Scottish League, Division 1. Pat plays inside right and has the ability to "turn the ball on a sixpence" with either foot. Another member from the Clyde team is S. Nelson, who is a very clever dribbler. Sammy Devine, while attending primary school, won a place on the Schoolboy International; his specialty is centering the ball, which he can do very accurately.

Sub-Lieutenant Doig, from the Albion Rovers, is a typical Scottish League player and can kick with either foot. Leading Seaman Coppack (center-half) played for three seasons with the team of the Home Fleet—the highest honor any British soccer-seaman can earn. Seaman Greenstreet (A. B.) played for two years with the Mediterranean Fleet—the second player.

Also, "believe it or not," a titled English Rugby player (Sir Reginald Butterworth) is assisting the backfield coaching of the United States Murco Air Base American football squad. Sir Reggie's task is to teach the Americans some Rugby tricks, something he did a few years ago at the University of Loyola at Los Angeles when Tom Lieb was in charge.

One of the features of the present soccer season was the game between teams representing the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force in Los Angeles. This drew the largest crowd of the season and proved to be one of the very best games ever played in that southern California city, the airmen winning one goal to nothing.

The presense of so many of these high class British players has naturally added interest to the San Francisco soccer league and it is hoped that when the present group of Britishers is assigned to another station the relieving group will have some good cricketers and soccer players in its ranks.

* * *

Among the changes wrought this present football season by the national emergency was the enforced absence of pre-game "raids" prior to the University of California-St. Mary's College game. The reason for their abandonment was the presence of the United States Pre-flight Naval Aviation school on the campus of St. Mary's. With sentries parading day and night and the former "raid" objects now termed "military objectives" it took little persuasion on the part of the University of California authorities to keep their students away from St. Mary's.

Likewise signs were posted on the St. Mary's campus admonishing the students not to "raid" the California campus as was the custom in former years. Other changes are apparent on the St. Mary's campus, one being the absence of smoking, the students having voluntarily stopped smoking so as not to hurt the feelings of the Pre-flight Naval Aviation highest honor for a seaman-soccer cadets who are not permitted the privilege. At present only 250 are enrolled at St. Mary's and of this number 50 are on the football squad.

## High Wheel Bike Of Heffelfinger For Scrap Pile

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—W. W. (Pudge) Heffelinger, famed Yale All-America guard in the late 80's is giving up one of his most cherished relics—a high-wheeler bicycle—to the scrap drive.

Before gaining football distinction, Pudge, cut quite a figure with the bike in his freshman year as President of the Yale Bicycle Club. The old 56-inch high-wheeler was bought for $142 by Pudge in 1886. On the scrap heap at Wayzata, near here, it will be 25 pounds of scrap.

Annie Rice of Lynchburg, Va., missed only one ball game played by the home club in three seasons. Manager Wes Ferrell and the players presented her with a ball autographed by all members.

### Travel Problem Hits Two Teams

*By the Associated Press*

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16

Two college football teams were stranded in Richmond today, unable to obtain transportation north.

They were Duke, which is scheduled to play Colgate at Buffalo, N. Y., tomorrow, and Florida, which had a game scheduled with Villanova in Philadelphia tonight.

## Army Eleven Is a Military Secret Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Outside of the fact that it has beaten Lafayette, 14-0, and Cornell, 28-8, the Army football team that is coming down from West Point to play Columbia Saturday remains pretty much of a military secret.

Various Army representatives have been in town this week to tell about it, but they generally have wound up discussing, for example, the prospects for the Army-Navy game, the loss of sleep of the Cadets during flight training, or echoing typical coaches' moans about their "green" squad.

Neutral observers report the Cadets have one of the East's better squads, one that could have beaten Cornell a lot worse than it did. In Hank Mazur and Ralph Hill, Army has a pair of running backs who can tear off big gains; and in Bob Woods, who entered the Military Academy this year after attending Annapolis, it has a left-handed passer who can cause the opposition plenty of trouble.

**Break-Away Stars**

One Army representative insisted, however, that there isn't a back on the squad who can break up a ball game by himself. Mazur, who is a fine punter and especially adept at running back kicks, might come close to it, but so might Columbia's brilliant passer, Paul Governali.

"We are confident, but not overconfident," a West Pointer explained. We stopped Governali last year, and if he is better this season, so is the Army team."

On the other hand, a good part of the Cadet squad is "green." George Troxell, a plebe who played last year at Dartmouth, will start at fullback; the two ends, Les Salzer and Dean Crowell, Tackle Fran Merritt, and Center Cas Myslinski are in their first varsity season, although Merritt once played for Fordham, and Tom Mesereau, tackle, was a sub guard last year. In all, the squad includes 26 plebes and yearlings and only about a dozen veterans.

**Flight Training**

Many of the veterans, too, have to squeeze in flight training along with football practice, and, besides losing a lot of sleep because of night flying, they're fortunate to get in more than an hour of practice a day.

Army's greenness hardly compares with Columbia's. Lou Little, the Lions' coach, expects to start two freshmen, Halfback Bruce Gehrke and Center Charles Klemovich, and three sophomores, Gehrke, only 17 years old, will replace Ken Germann, running back, who has a bad ankle and may be fit only for limited service. And few of the Columbia youngsters have the maturity and poise of the Army rookies.

To top it off, the normally pessimistic Little is arguing: "Army hasn't eaten up the world, and if they have, they still have to eat us. Why shouldn't we have a chance?" That's an attitude he usually reserves for times when he really expects a licking.

## Last Harvard-Dartmouth Game For the Duration Tomorrow

By Web Morse

*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Well, we're back to the Harvard-Dartmouth football game again. The next time we say that it probably will be after the duration of the war. Next year, if sports pages are in existence, a story written at this time will be in memory of former Harvard-Dartmouth clashes on the gridiron—and there is plenty of material for that too.

These two universities have built up a traditional football game that has had countless thrills. In the 20's the old Ivy covered Stadium, seating some 57,000 people for capacity, sold out occasionally. Tomorrow there will be no sellout, nor will the attending crowd be so colorful as those of bygone days.

The war has changed all that, and much of it changed before the war, what with depressions, big time football elsewhere, and other things. The contest tomorrow is greatly different from that of even a year ago. Few of the players facing each other at 2:30 p. m. faced each other last season.

**Some Similarities**

There are some similarities, however. There is, in prospect, the usual Harlow defensive strategy for Tuss McLaughry to contemplate. No Harlow-coached eleven goes into a contest without defensive alignments devised to meet the opposition, and there is no reason to assume that that will not take place for this game.

Another similarity pertains to the Big Green. For the past two decades Dartmouth always has had good backs. And tomorrow the Big Green will charge into the Stadium with a backfield that closely approaches equality with the best in the East. Harvard will counter with better backs than the Crimson usually has, but not the equal of Dartmouth in established reputation.

On paper you have to concede to the Big Green regarding the backfield, but continuing the paper comparison leaves doubt regarding the forward walls. Dartmouth has made some changes up front due to apparent weaknesses and Harvard has made changes and is trying to fill in posts weakened by injuries. These forward lines might tell the story.

Both teams will employ a passing attack and if the Dartmouth line should prove vulnerable, the Harvard backs just might "Go Tearing By." If the Harvard line falters there is no question about those Dartmouth backs giving the Harvard secondary a busy afternoon.

Another department favoring the Big Green according to records to date is in the punting department. Tom Douglas, the Dartmouth fullback, is a known distance punter, while halfbacks Meryll Frost and Ray Wolfe can kick that ball for plenty of yardage—and out of reach.

**Difference Likely**

Harvard's punting has not been too bad in games to date, but neither has it brought any special commendation, and with the handicap of Jack Fisher, regular center, and a steady passer, on the sidelines all week, there is likely to be a difference between the two teams in a kicking duel. William & Mary pinned Harvard in its own territory during the first half last week, but despite having the better kickers, the visitors could not keep the Crimson there all the game.

Although the starting line-up for each team was uncertain this morning, neither side dug up over night any unexpected strength at the guards or center. If the players taking the field prove to be impassable, it will be a surprise to both sides and until the weakness is there, inside tackle plays undoubtedly will be many.

Statistically speaking the two teams are balanced in weight. If there is a difference, it could come in the Harvard backfield where light operatives such as Leo Flynn and Cleo O'Donnell pull down team average as 160-pounders. The one other lightweight spot for Harvard is Dick Andersen, 160-pound center.

**Result Important**

The result of the game is decidedly important for each team. Dartmouth defeated Holy Cross in its opener 17-6, easily dispensed with Miami (Ohio) 58-7 and was beaten by a good Colgate eleven, 27 to 19. There is really no comparing the two teams by results to date, for while Harvard has been beaten by the North Carolina Pre-Flight Cadets 13-0 and Penn 19-7, and tied with William & Mary, 7-7, the opposition faced by Harvard was much better.

Dartmouth is not likely to show Harvard anything in the way of better football than that the Crimson already has faced, and in turn it is equally unlikely that Harvard's best will be better than the Big Green saw in that game with Colgate last week. Inexperience is prevalent in both lineups and unless that inexperience produces costly mistakes, one of the best Harvard-Dartmouth football games should be in prospect for the duration.

The probable lineups:

| Harvard | | Dartmouth |
|---|---|---|
| Barnes (186) | le | re Crowley (180) |
| Hibbard (210) | lt | rt Daukas (208) |
| Gudaitus (178) | lg | rg Holmes (178) |
| Andersen (160) | c | c Brown (180) |
| Kamp (187) | rg | lg McKinnon (173) |
| Stannard (190) | rt | lt Anderson (192) |
| Cummings (181) | re | le Monahan (182) |
| Anderson (180) | qb | qb Carey (182) |
| L. Flynn (155) | lh | rh Kast (170) |
| Wilson (190) | rh | lh Wolfe (185) |
| Perkins (182) | fb | fb Douglas (185) |

### Movies Are Out

Billy Hillenbrand, Indiana's All-Big Nine tailback, will not be up on current moving pictures at the end of the 1942 season. While the rest of the squad sees a motion picture on the Friday nights preceding games on foreign fields, Hellenbrand insists on studying. He's a pre-law student.

## All Five Local Colleges In Action Here Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Football in Boston tomorrow will be as varied as it will be complete. All five of the local college elevens will be playing here and you grid fans can have your choice of almost as wide an assortment as a box of mixed chocolates.

If you want to see a traditional rivalry in which anything can—and usually does—happen, you can go over to the Stadium in Brighton to see Harvard and Dartmouth in their 49th game in a 60-year span.

If you want to see the kind of manhood the U. S. Naval Pre-Flight Schools are dealing with and at the same time see one of the best collegiate elevens in the East, you can go to Fenway Park where the North Carolina Naval Cadets and Boston College meet in a contest of undefeated titans.

**Intra-City Rivalry**

If you like intra-city rivalry, then you can take the train to Riverside and walk to Weston (about one-half mile) for the renewal of the gridiron rivalry between a de-emphasized Boston Univtrsity outfit and the Jumbos of Tufts College.

Or, if you like good, plain, small-college football, then you can take the street car to Brookline where Northeastern opens its home schedule on Huntington Field against a Bates eleven that defeated Tufts last Saturday and has been termed the best Bobcat aggregation in the past several years.

The best football of the day—and the biggest football players—will be seen at Fenway, where the Eagles, despite their narrow squeak against Clemson a week ago, really start their schedule. If they get by this one, and there are many who think they can, they should have clear sailing through the rest of their six-game list. (Wake Forest, Georgetown, Temple, Fordham, Boston University, and Holy Cross.)

**Interesting Angles**

There are many interesting angles to this B. C.-Navy tilt, not the least of which is the one which finds two former Eagle stars lining up against their Alma Mater, and Lieut. Commander Jimmy Crowley demonstrated that he has lost none of his flair for showmanship by naming them both to start. On the Navy line of scrimmage will be Joe Zabilski and Gene Goodreault, two Sugar Bowl and Cotton Bowl heroes, and their presence and ability is known only too well to Coach Denny Myers. "With Goodreault on one side and Zabilski on the other, where are we going to run?" he asks. "That just leaves us the middle, and I don't mind saying the middle of that line looks pretty solid."

Solid is the word for the Navy line, which averages 188 pounds and is composed of such outstanding performers as John Witkowski, Steve Hudacek, Charlie Pierce, and Joe Kovach, all of Fordham, and Joe Frank of Georgetown. The Pre-Flight backs will be the familiar Mort Landsberg and Joe Martin of Cornell, Bill Krywicki of Fordham, and Walter Zwiezynski of Lafayette. That last name, for some reason or other, is pronounced Zerensky.

**Boudreau to Start**

The Eagles have announced that their starting quarter-back Eddie Doherty, is injured and that Wally Boudreau will start in his place with Mike Holovak, Mickey Connolly, and Johnny Killelea, but do not be surprised if Eddie makes an appearance during some part of the game. The Eagle line finds Currivan and Furbush at end, Bouley and Sisti at tackle, Fiorentino and Canale at guard, and Naumetz at center. This is a game which in all probability will be decided on breaks.

Almost as though it had been planned, Tufts is back on the Terrier schedule just at the time when B. U.'s aspirations for the big-time are practically back where they started. The departure of Major Pat Hanley for the service has seen the Terriers come up with an eleven that is strictly small college, and no better than an even choice against the Jumbos. Coach Wait Holmer is still facing a tackle problem and placing more reliance than he should on freshmen, while Lew Manly of Tufts has not a freshman on his squad. If Bobby Hatch, former Melrose High School star, should find the range tomorrow with his aerials, as Walt hopes he will, this yearling may pull out a victory for the B. U. forces.

**Huskies Only Hope**

Northeastern, defeated by Springfield last week and lacking Ed Sakovitz, the team's spark and captain, hopes to keep the Bates score from mounting tomorrow, and that is about all. A Husky victory would come under the heading of miracle work by their new coach, Foxy Flumere, who has certainly had no bed of roses since he took over Jimmy Dunn's job.

Along with the Syracuse-Holy Cross game at Worcester and the Brown-Lafayette set-up at Providence, these games are the best of a New England schedule that finds 27 teams in action in 17 games. On the away-from-Boston front, other games find undefeated Williams a heavy favorite over Bowdoin, Amherst entertaining Rochester, Wesleyan host to Swarthmore, Yale playing Navy at Baltimore, and Norwich at Coast Guard.

## Players More of a Problem Than Managers in Baseball

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The major leagues may not know where their players are coming from, but most of the clubs know who their managers will be next season—which is more than could be said at this stage in previous years.

The 1942 campaign was almost unique in baseball in that every pilot who started the season last spring finished out the schedule and it now appears that not more than three changes in their ranks will be made for 1943.

Ossie Bluege already has taken over the reins of the Washington Senators from Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris and changes may be made by the Brooklyn Dodgers and Detroit Tigers.

**Durocher to Navy**

Leo Durocher, who steered the Dodgers into the National League pennant in 1941 and then was ambushed this season, is understood to be interested in a naval commission. He is 36 years old and married, but his wife is a successful business woman.

In any case consideration of the Brooklyn Manager would be tabled till the Board of Directors finds a General Manager to succeed Lieut. Colonel L. S. (Larry) MacPhail. Once this is done Durocher, if still available, would have a good chance of remaining because his club won 104 games and he escaped with few scars from the surprise assault of the St. Louis Cardinals.

**Situation Mysterious**

The Detroit situation is more mysterious. The Tigers broke precedent by not signing or committing themselves on a manager at the end of the season, and Del Baker, who replaced Mickey Cochrane in 1938 and won the American League pennant in 1940, went home without knowing whether he had a job for next year.

General Manager Jack Zeller is on vacation and nothing is expected to be done till November. If Baker is out, as many suspect, the favorite for his job is Steve O'Neill, former Cleveland manager, who guided the Tigers' top farm club, Beaumont, to the championship of the Texas League this year.

**Wilson About Set**

Jimmy Wilson, the only other major league manager considered shaky, is about set for another cruise with the Chicago Cubs. Here is a brief callover of the status of the remaining pilots:

National League—Billy Southworth's year-to-year pact with the Cardinals was refreshened by Owner Sam Breadon after the first game of the World Series; Bill McKechnie has a year to go on a three-year contract at Cincinnati; Frank Frisch has another year on a two-year ticket at Pittsburgh; Mel Ott is entrenched with the New York Giants, although not yet signed for next year; Casey Stengel owns stock in the Boston Braves, and Hans Lobert is expected back at Philadelphia, according to President Gerry Nugent.

American League—Joe McCarthy's three-year contract with the Yanks runs through 1943; Joe Cronin's five-year agreement at Boston lasts through 1944; Jimmy Dykes has a three-year pact with Chicago through 1944; Lou Boudreau was given a new contract this summer that will take him past 1945; the St. Louis Browns at last have found happiness with Luke Sewell, and Connie Mack has a lifetime tie with the Philadelphia Athletics.

## Gridiron Punts and Passes

*By the Associated Press*

**West Point, N. Y.**—Jim Kelleher, first-string end from San Antonio, Texas, but out with an injury, also is First Captain of the Corps of Cadets. It is the highest military honor a cadet can receive and was held in the past by such as Generals Wainwright, Pershing and MacArthur.

* * *

**Pittsburgh**—Duquesne, which was unbeaten, untied and uninvited to a Bowl game last fall, is even better this season. Duquesne invades North Carolina tomorrow unbeaten, untied and unscored on.

* * *

**Philadelphia**—Penn's end coach, Paul Riblett, had himself a day of fun Thursday. He cast aside the cares of a coach and assumed the role of Bob Perina, Princeton's pass throwing halfback, and spent two hours tossing aerials and running the flanks.

* * *

**South Bend, Ind.**—Notre Dame gridders select a "player of the day" after each game. He gets a scroll and a $25 war bond upon graduation.

* * *

**Evanston, Ill.**—Don Buffmire and Dud Kean, backs at Northwestern, have played on the same athletic teams since their grammar school days at Grand Rapids, Minn.

They were born within 48 hours of each other in neighboring homes, and their mothers were high school and college classmates.

* * *

**Seattle**—There is a gold star on Locker No. 45 in the University of Washington athletic pavilion.

It honors Lieut. Fritz Waskowitz, 1937 Washington football captain, killed in action last month while piloting a Flying Fortress in the Southwest Pacific.

## Bruins Practice Starts as Squad Reports at Forum

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (AP)—A squad of 20 players, half of them amateurs, greeted Manager Art Ross yesterday when he opened the Boston Bruin's pre-season National Hockey League training at the Forum.

Ross limited his stickmen's first practice to light conditioning work, which included an hour of easy skating. Among the regulars on the scene were Assistant Manager Dit Clapper, Jack Crawford, Jack Shewchuk, Flash Hollett, all defensemen, and Forwards Bill Cowley, Dutch Hiller, the Jackson brothers, Harvey and Art, and Terry Reardon. The latter played for Canadiens last season when Dominion officers refused to issue him a permit to spend the season in the United States.

Frankie Brimsek, the Bruins' star goalie, was reported en route and Ross said Buzz Boll, recently acquired from the disbanded Brooklyn Americans, was expected on Saturday.


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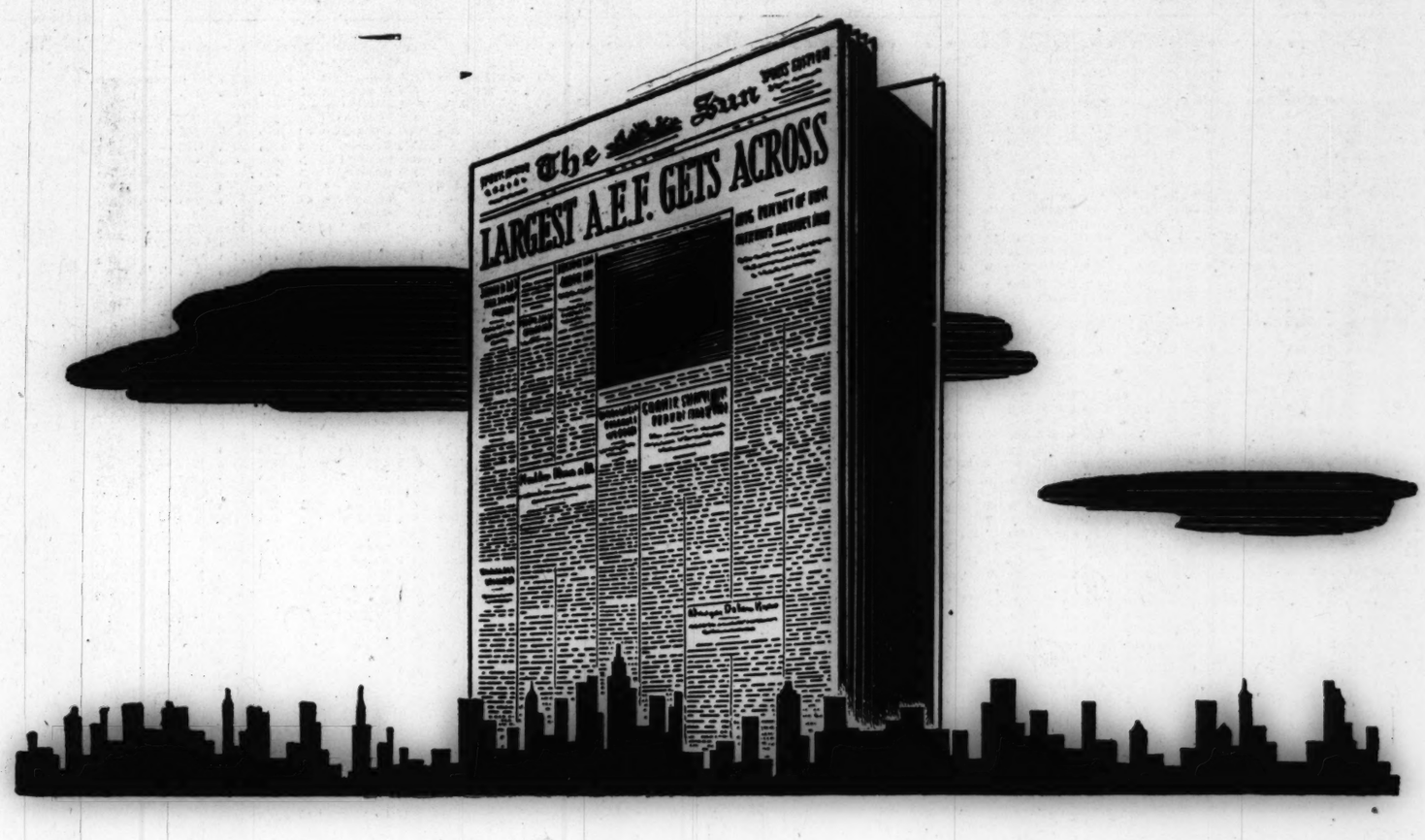



# A NEW TEST OF SELLING POWER

THE Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association has recently released a "Blue Book" of case histories of some of the most successful advertising campaigns of 1941.

The advertisements ran the gamut of products and services—from bread to automobiles, from everyday purchases to investments of lifetime import.

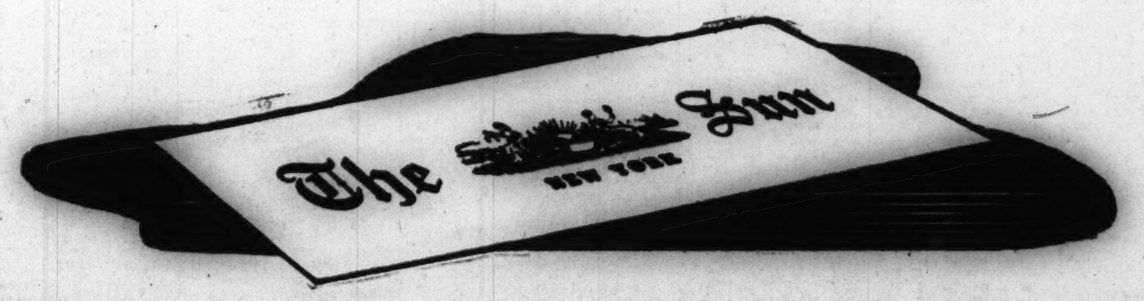
80% of the national advertisers who ran these especially resultful campaigns in New York included The Sun on their schedules.

The sales dependability of The Sun remains constant in trying times as well as in days of peace. Its readership is the substantial kind—the kind least vulnerable to economic upheaval.

The acceptance of The Sun by businesses whose sales scope is nationwide confirms the experience of local advertisers who are able to measure the day-by-day responsiveness of Sun families. For 18 years (and during the critical days since Pearl Harbor) department stores have concentrated more advertising in The Sun than in any other weekday newspaper.

There are many reasons why Sun families comprise a preferred group for securing profitable results from advertising. Primary is the intensity with which they read The Sun. The recent impartial L. M. Clark survey shows that The Sun is one of the best read metropolitan dailies in America—in advertising as well as in news and features.

"Putting It in The Sun" has been a successful sales formula for national as well as local advertisers for many years. During these trying times it is more than ever an assured method of securing profitable advertising response.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 596,370
1942 volume to date 85,760,976
1941 volume to date 111,307,723

## Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Prices revived selectively in today's stock market although many leaders still exhibited a distinct lack of buying power.

Selling slackened at the opening and, with steels pointing the way, assorted favorites began to edge forward. It was far from a one-way trail, however, and, near the close, trends were slightly mixed. Dealings were well under those of the slow-going Thursday, transfers of around 500,000 shares being the smallest for any five hours in more than two weeks.

The news from Stalingrad was a bit more bearish and many customers inclined to restrict commitments pending outcome of the big battle in the Solomons. The two-day decline—yesterday's being the sharpest since July 23—apparently brought in bids on the idea the technical positoin of the market had improved and that he lengthy upswing might soon be resumed.

There were scattered gains and losses of 1 to 3 points or so in the final hour but variations of fractions were the rule.

American Car & Foundry preferred got up better than 3 points when the highest New Jersey court upheld an injunction restraining the company from paying a common stock dividend until a disbursement not exceeding $7 had been made on the senior stock for 1936 and an additional preferred dividend of $1.29 paid for 1938. The common stock rose about a point.

Doing fairly well were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Kennecott, Woolworth, Santa Fe, du Pont, Union Carbide, Standard Oil (N. J.), and Air Reduction.

In the faltering division were American Telephone, U. S. Rubber preferred, Caterpillar Tractor, American Smelting, American Can, United Aircraft, U. S. Gypsum, and Johns-Manville.

### Bond Market Narrow

The bond market stayed within narrow confines today, with the main corporate list about evenly balanced between small gains and losses near the final hour.

A few reorganization railroads attracted main buyer interest. Rock Island 4s of '88 ran up nearly 2 points at one time on heavy demand, and the 4½s of '52 were equally strong and active. Various issues of the Seaboard Airline were moderately higher in active dealings.

Among those retreating were the stamped "C" and "F" issues of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul general 4s, Erie 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Lehigh Valley 4½s.

New England Telephone 5s dipped a major fraction in small dealings.

U. S. Governments showed a mild upward tendency, but were quiet. In the foreign section, largely neglected, Argentine 4s were down a bit, while Rio 6½s advanced.

## Power Production 10.3 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended Oct. 10 was slightly above the preceding period and 10.3 per cent better than in the comparable week of 1941, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output of 3,702,299,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,682,794,000 in the preceding week and 3,355,440,000 in the like period a year ago.

All major areas of the country were ahead of last year with output on the Pacific Coast up 30.8 per cent. In other regions the percentage gain over 1941 was: New England, 1.0, Mid-Atlantic, 2.1, Central Industrial, 6.2, West Central, 10.8, Southern States, 15.6, Rocky Mountain, 8.4.

## Wheat Irregular In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Wheat prices fluctuated within a range of almost a cent a bushel today, alternating above and below previous closing levels, as the trade continued to mark time pending decision on what ceilings, if any, are to be applied to grains.

Other cereals behaved similarly, although short covering gave rye a stronger tone. Soybeans tumbled almost 3 cents a bushel to new seasonal lows as harvesting operations expanded.

## London Market Is Generally Firm

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The stock market closed generally firm today after quiet trading.

British funds were steady. Chinese bonds were supported in the foreign list, which otherwise was quiet.

Industrials were firm, with textiles and store shares higher. Rubbers and teas closed steady. Home rails hardened at the end, oils were dull, Kaffirs easier on absence of support, and coppers and diamonds inactive.

### W. A. Scheaffer Pen Co.

CHICAGO (AP)—The W. A. Scheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Ia., reported net income for the six months period ended August 31 totaled $327,808, equal to $2.07 a common share, compared with $325,902, or $2.05 a share, the corresponding period last year. Provision for federal taxes for the 1942 period was estimated at $1,580,000 compared with $300,000 a year ago.

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | 1942 High | 1942 Low | 1942 Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 37 | Abbott 1.60a | 2 | 47½ | 47½ | 47⅛ | Oct 14 |
| 48¾ | 39 | Acme Stl (3) | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | Oct 15 |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Adams E .15e | 5 | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 18¾ | Adams-Mi (1) | 2 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | Oct 13 |
| 14⅜ | 10 | Addressog (1) | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 38¼ | 29½ | Air Reduct 1a | 5 | 36¼ | 35¼ | 36½ | + ⅞ |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | Alaska Juneau | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| ½ | ⅛ | Allegheny Cp | 19 | ½ | ⅜ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | Oct 15 |
| 6 | 3½ | All'gpf$3ow | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 17 | 9¾ | Alleg pr pf | 2 | 13¾ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | Oct 15 |
| 22¼ | 16 | Alleg L $1.20e | 2 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3⅝ | Allen Ind (1g) | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 149 | 118½ | Al Ch&Dye 6a | 1 | 141 | 141 | 141 | — ¼ |
| 12¼ | 10 | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Oct 9 |
| 15⅜ | 11⅞ | Allied Mi ⅓e | 2 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 4 | Allied St .45e | 7 | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 81 | 64 | Allied St pf 5 | 5 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | + ½ |
| 30¼ | 22 | Allis-C M ¾e | 12 | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | |
| 18¾ | 14¼ | Alpha P C ¾e | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | Oct 15 |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Amal Leather | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 18⅞ | 12¾ | Amal L pf 1½k | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Oct 15 |
| 67 | 43 | Amerada Pet 2 | 5 | 66⅜ | 66½ | 66½ | — ¼ |
| 23⅛ | 18¼ | Am A Ch 1.20 | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 48¼ | 25¼ | Am Airl 1½g | 5 | 43 | 42½ | 43 | |
| 8¾ | 5⅞ | Am B N (.40e) | 8 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Oct 15 |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | Am Bosch ¼e | 10 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Oct 15 |
| 33 | 23 | Am Br Sh .95e | 4 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ | —1¾ |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | Am Cable & R | 71 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 70½ | 56⅜ | Am Can (3) | 1 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ | — ¼ |
| 176 | 159 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 170½ | 170½ | 170½ | Oct 15 |
| 33 | 20 | Am Car & Fdy | 39 | 27⅜ | 25½ | 27 | + ⅞ |
| 73¾ | 55½ | Am CF pf$3¼e | 17 | 66¼ | 64½ | 66 | +3¼ |
| 20½ | 16 | Am Ch&Cl½e | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19¼ | Oct 15 |
| 110 | 105 | Am Ch&C pf 5 | 1 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | Oct 2 |
| 95 | 69 | Am Chicle(4a) | 5 | 92¾ | 92 | 92 | —1½ |
| 6½ | 3⅞ | Am Colortype | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Oct 15 |
| 22¾ | 14½ | Am C Sug (2e) | 1 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16 | Oct 15 |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | Am Distill | 9 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Am Ecaus Tll | 5 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 3¼ | Am Euro ¼e | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Oct 7 |
| 23 | 16¼ | Am Expt 1½e | 5 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | + ⅜ |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 2 | ⅠⅠ | ⅠⅠ | ⅠⅠ | |
| 38¾ | 16¼ | Am FP6pf .90k | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | |
| 43¾ | 18⅞ | AFP$7pf1.05k | 4 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | + ½ |
| 5⅞ | 1½ | Am & F P 2pf | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 25½ | Am-H SS 2¼e | 3 | 34 | 33 | 34 | + ¾ |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Am Hide&Lea | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 32½ | Am HL pf (3) | 1 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | +2¼ |
| 50 | 36⅞ | Am Home 2.40 | 1 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | — ¼ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Am Ice | 6 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Oct 15 |
| 34 | 25 | Am Ice pf | 5 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | Oct 15 |
| 4⅜ | 2¾ | Am Internat'l | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ¼ |
| 7 | 5 | Am Invest .55e | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Oct 10 |
| 10¼ | 6¼ | Am Locog'tive | 9 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 89½ | 65 | AmLo pf 5¼k | 3 | 82½ | 82 | 82½ | + |
| 12¼ | 9½ | Am M&F .60e | 4 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4 | Am M & Met | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 23¾ | 16 | Am Metal (1) | 10 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| ⅠⅠ | ½ | Am Pow & Lt | 5 | ⅞ | ⅠⅠ | ⅠⅠ | |
| 26¼ | 15⅛ | APLS6p3⅓k | 4 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19¾ | |
| 22 | 12½ | APLS$2p2.81k | 3 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 5¾ | 3¾ | Am R&S .15e | 35 | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 9½ | Am R M .70e | 22 | 11¾ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | + ¼ |
| 7⅝ | 4¾ | Am Saf R ½e | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 6¾ | Am Seat ½e | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 4⅜ | 3½ | Am Smelt (2) | 8 | 40¾ | 39⅞ | 40 | — ⅛ |
| 147 | 132½ | Am Smlt pf 7 | 1 | 141 | 141 | 141 | Oct 15 |
| 35¾ | 29 | Am Snuff2.80e | 1 | 35¼ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 20⅞ | 16¾ | Am Stl F 1¾ | 4 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 12 | 9⅜ | Am Stores ¾e | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| 11½ | 7½ | Am Stove1.20 | 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Oct 15 |
| 21¼ | 15 | Am Sugar (2e) | 4 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | + ⅜ |
| 97⅛ | 78¾ | Am Sug pf 7 | 1 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 23 | 17¼ | Am Sm Tob ta | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 134¾ | 101¼ | Am Tel&Tel 9 | 29 | 125 | 123½ | 125 | — ¾ |
| 49¾ | 33½ | Am Tob (3) | 3 | 42⅛ | 42 | 42 | — ⅜ |
| 50¾ | 34⅞ | Am Tob B (3) | 6 | 43½ | 43¼ | 43½ | — ¾ |
| 143⅜ | 120 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 133¼ | 133 | 133¼ | Oct 15 |
| 6⅜ | 3¾ | Am Type Fdrs | 5 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 22 | Am Visc (2) | *12 | 29 | 28⅜ | 29 | + ⅜ |
| 116½ | 108¼ | Am Visc pf(5) | 2 | 116 | 115¼ | 116 | Oct 9 |
| 3⅛ | 1⅞ | Am Water Wks | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 70¼ | 39 | Am WW 1pf 6 | 7 | 50 | 48¾ | 48¾ | Oct 14 |
| 5⅝ | 3¾ | Am Woolen | 4 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | |
| 76½ | 52 | Am Wool pf 4k | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Am Zinc L&S | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 50 | 38⅝ | Am Z pr pf33⅓k | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | Oct 9 |
| 28⅝ | 22⅝ | Anacon (1½e) | 16 | 27⅜ | 27 | 27⅜ | + ¼ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | Anchor H .30e | 3 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ¼ |
| 10½ | 7⅜ | Andes Cop ⅜e | 3 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | Oct 8 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 27⅜ | Arch-D-M1½e | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Oct 14 |
| 111⅝ | 102 | Armn Del pf 7 | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | + ½ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | Armour III | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 67½ | 42 | Arm pr pf4½k | 3 | 46¾ | 46 | 46¾ | + ½ |
| 66 | 41 | Arm Ill pf | 4 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | Oct 15 |
| 25¼ | 21 | Armstrong ¾e | 2 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5⅞ | Arnold C ⅝e | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Oct 13 |
| 4⅜ | 2⅝ | Artloom (.30e) | 2 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Assd Dry Gds | 3 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | Oct 8 |
| 83 | 53 | ADG2pf163⅓k | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | Sep 29 |
| 27⅛ | 20 | Associates 1 2 | 2 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | Sep 29 |
| 53 | 27½ | Atchison (6e) | 31 | 51½ | 50⅜ | 51½ | + ¾ |
| 72½ | 60⅛ | At T&SF pf 5 | 1 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | — ⅞ |
| 34½ | 19¾ | Atl Cst L 1g | 18 | 33 | 32¼ | 33 | + ⅜ |
| 34 | 16½ | Atl G&WI 3g | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ½ |
| 45½ | 33 | AG&WIpf2pf2g | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | Oct 15 |
| 43½ | 14⅜ | Atl Refin .55e | 9 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 109¼ | 99¾ | Atl Refin pf 4 | 2 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Oct 14 |
| 7 | 6¼ | Atlas Corp ⅓e | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 50¼ | 46¼ | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 2 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | Oct 9 |
| 70 | 43 | Atlas Pow2¼e | 1 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | —1¼ |
| 9⅛ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k ¼e | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ½ |
| 2⅝ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Oct 13 |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Aviat Cp .10e | 26 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |

**B**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¾ | 9¾ | Bald Loco ct | 10 | 12¾ | 13 | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅜ | Balt & Ohio | 9 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 4½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 12 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Av | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 11⅞ | 6⅜ | Barber Asphalt | 6 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | + ⅜ |
| 6 | 4½ | Barker Br (1g) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 11⅞ | 8⅜ | Barnsdall .60 | 15 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅜ | + ¼ |
| 18⅛ | 12⅛ | Bath Ir Wk 1e | 25 | 14⅞ | 14⅜ | 14¾ | + ½ |
| 21¼ | 15½ | Bayuk C 1⅜e | 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Oct 14 |
| 26 | 20 | Beat Cream 1a | 2 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | Oct 15 |
| 105 | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr 25 |
| 106 | 102⅓ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Oct 9 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut 4a | 1 | 82 | 82 | 82 | Oct 10 |
| 13½ | 6⅜ | Beld-Hem .80 | 2 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | + ½ |
| 16⅜ | 9¾ | Bell Aivc (2g) | 7 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | |
| 39⅞ | 28¼ | Bendix Avia 3e | 7 | 35¼ | 34¾ | 35¼ | + ½ |
| 4¼ | 2⅞ | Benf Iqd 1.15e | 3 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 54 | 46½ | Ben In pf 2½ | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | Oct 13 |
| 24¼ | 17⅞ | Best Co 1.60a | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ¼ |
| 66⅞ | 49½ | Beth Stl 4½e | 13 | 58¼ | 57 | 57¾ | + ¼ |
| 121 | 105 | Beth Stl pf 7 | 1 | 113 | 113 | 113 | + ½ |
| 25 | 18¾ | Bigelow-Sl1½e | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | Oct 14 |
| 19¼ | 14¼ | Black-Dk 1.60 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 7⅜ | 5 | Blaw-Knox¼e | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 11¼ | Bliss&Lau ¾e | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Oct 8 |
| 21⅛ | 13½ | Boeing Air 1e | 7 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | + ¼ |
| 38¾ | 25 | Bohn A&B (2) | 1 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35½ | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 13½ | Bond Str 1.60 | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | + ¼ |
| 22⅝ | 18⅜ | Borden Co .90e | 12 | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21½ | |
| 27⅞ | 19¾ | Borg-War 1.60 | 6 | 26 | 25⅞ | 26 | |
| 3 | 1¼ | Boston&Maine | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 30⅝ | 25 | Bower Roll 2e | 2 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | Oct 15 |
| 20¼ | 15 | Brewing C ¼e | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Oct 15 |
| 9¼ | 7⅜ | Bridg'p B1¼e | 3 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 15¼ | Briggs Mfg(2) | 10 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | + ⅜ |
| 33¾ | 26 | Briggs&St (3) | 4 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33¾ | Oct 14 |
| 43 | 30 | Bristol-M1¼e | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | |
| ½ | ⅛ | Bkly & Q Tran | 1 | ⅠⅠ | ⅠⅠ | ⅠⅠ | Sep 30 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tran | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 7 | Bkl U Gas ½e | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | |
| 35 | 28¾ | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | Oct 9 |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Brunsw'k-B¾e | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | Oct 13 |
| 8⅞ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E.40e | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg | 18 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 5¾ | Budd Wh(⅓e) | 2 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 11¼ | Buffalo 1.35e | 2 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | Oct 9 |
| 23 | 16¼ | Bullard Co 2 | 4 | 22½ | 21¾ | 22¼ | + ⅝ |
| 26⅜ | 19½ | Bulova Wat(2) | 5 | 26⅜ | 25½ | 26⅜ | Oct 15 |
| 19¼ | 14⅞ | Burlin M 1.40 | 6 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | — ⅜ |
| 55½ | 53 | Burling pf 2¾ | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| 9⅝ | 6¼ | Burr Add .45e | 15 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 4 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Butler Bros | 1 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | |
| 21½ | 19½ | Butler pf 1½ | 2 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | Oct 13 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Butte C&Zinc | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Oct 15 |
| 9⅜ | 6½ | Byers (AM) | 3 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 10 | Byron J'k ⅜e | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Oct 15 |

**C**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20¾ | 16½ | Calif Pk 1½ | 1 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| 51⅝ | 50¾ | Calif P pf 2½ | 1 | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | A'g 13 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Callahan Z-Ld | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 7⅜ | 5¾ | Cal & Hecla 1 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 15¾ | 11⅞ | Camb Wy ⅜e | 3 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 9½ | Canada Dr .60 | 7 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 5¾ | 3¾ | Canadian Pac | 27 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 37½ | 29⅜ | Cannon Mills 2 | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | +1 |
| 3¼ | 1¾ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 22½ | Carpen S (2e) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | Oct 14 |
| 3 | 2¼ | Carrier-C .15e | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 72 | 54¾ | Case (J I) (3a) | 2 | 71 | 70 | 70 | Oct 15 |
| 42 | 30 | Caterpil Tr 2 | 6 | 38⅝ | 38½ | 38⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 24¾ | 15 | Celanese 1½e | 23 | 23⅞ | 23¼ | 23⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Celotex Cp ⅛ | 3 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Oct 15 |
| 23½ | 16 | Cent Aq 1⅜e | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Oct 15 |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 1⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 11 | Cen Violeta 1e | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Century Rib M | 5 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | Oct 7 |
| 34¾ | 27 | Cerro de P (4) | 12 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | + ⅜ |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | Cert-teed Prod | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 19 | 15½ | Chain Belt ⅝e | 3 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅜ |
| 18 | 14½ | Champ Pa ⅓e | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Oct 15 |
| 9½ | 5½ | Checker Cab | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 36⅛ | 27½ | Chas & Ohio 9 | 7 | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | + ⅜ |
| 108 | 89 | Chs & O pf 4 | 1 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | Oct 15 |
| 2 | ⅛ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | 1942 High | 1942 Low | 1942 Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7⅛ | 2¾ | Chi&E Ill A | 3 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 2¾ | 1⅜ | Chi Gr West | 5 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 13¾ | 8¾ | Chi GW pf ⅝k | 8 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | |
| 6⅝ | 4½ | Chi Mail ¼g | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | Oct 14 |
| 17½ | 12 | Chi Pn T (2) | 6 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | + ¼ |
| 39¾ | 33 | Chi PT cv pf 3 | 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | + ¾ |
| 52 | 45 | CPT pr pf 2½ | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | Oct 7 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rk Is & P | 13 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Oct 15 |
| 1¼ | ½ | CRI & P 6pf | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ¼ | CRI & P 7pf | 6 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 11¾ | 8½ | Chi Yel Cab 1 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Oct 8 |
| 13¾ | 11½ | Chickasha (1) | 2 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | Oct 15 |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | Childs Co | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 66 | 43⅞ | Chrysler 2¼e | 21 | 65¾ | 64¼ | 65¾ | +1¼ |
| 10¾ | 9 | City I&F 1.20 | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | 2⅞ | City Stores | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 38⅞ | 28 | Clark Eq 2¼e | 3 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | + ⅛ |
| 29 | 22 | ClevelG.8.3e | 1 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | Oct 15 |
| 44 | 32¼ | Climax 1.20a | 3 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | — ½ |
| 36½ | 25⅜ | Cluett P 1¾e | 7 | 31 | 30⅞ | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 80½ | 56½ | Coca-Cola (3) | 3 | 78⅜ | 78¼ | 78⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 63½ | 55½ | Coca Cola A 3 | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | Oct 14 |
| 15⅞ | 11½ | Colgate-P ⅓ | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 105½ | 97¼ | Colg-P pf 4¼k | 1 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | Oct 15 |
| 17¾ | 10⅝ | Collins & A | 5 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 18½ | 13½ | Col Fuel 1½e | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 8½ | Col Br A .90e | 5 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 8¾ | Col Br B .90e | 6 | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | + ⅜ |
| 1¾ | 1 | Col G&E .10g | 19 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 54 | 30½ | Col G&E pfA 6 | 8 | 40½ | 40¼ | 40¼ | + ¼ |
| 11 | 5½ | Columbia Pict | 6 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2¼ | Colum Ppf23¼ | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Oct 8 |
| 77 | 51 | Colum Carb 3e | 2 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | —1 |
| 24½ | 16½ | Comi Credit 3 | 7 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | + ¼ |
| 101 | 91⅛ | Comi C pf 4¼ | 2 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Oct 15 |
| 28¾ | 20¼ | Comi Inv Tr 3 | 12 | 28⅜ | 28⅛ | 28¼ | — ⅛ |
| 105¼ | 100¼ | Com Invpf 4¼ | 1 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | Oct 15 |
| 10¼ | 7¼ | Comi Solv .30e | 9 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| ⅠⅠ | ⅛ | Com'th&South | 77 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 44½ | 21⅛ | Com & Sou pf | 5 | 31¼ | 30⅞ | 31¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 17⅜ | Com Ed 1.60e | 15 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21½ | + ¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅞ | Conde N .40e | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Oct 13 |
| 16¾ | 12½ | Congoleum-N 1 | 1 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | |
| 21½ | 15 | Consol Airc 1e | 21 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 9⅜ | Cons Cig 1½g | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 4 | Cons Cop ¼e | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 15½ | 11⅜ | Cons Ed(1.60) | 22 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 23½ | Cons Ed pf(5) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | — ½ |
| 11 | 7⅞ | Cons Ed pf(6) | 3 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 29⅝ | Fid P F 1.60a | 8 | 41¼ | 40¾ | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| 24¼ | 18½ | Deere 1.35e | 21 | 23¾ | 22⅝ | 23 | + ⅜ |
| 29⅜ | 25¼ | Deere pf 1.40 | 1 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | Oct 15 |
| 11⅞ | 9⅞ | Deisel-W-G.80 | 2 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ | Oct 15 |
| 11⅛ | 7 | Del & Hudson | 10 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | |
| 4⅞ | 2⅞ | Del Lack&W | 17 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Den&RioGW pf | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Oct 8 |
| 18⅝ | 14⅜ | Det Ed 1.30e | 14 | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | |
| 27¼ | 18 | Diam Mat 1½e | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 33¼ | Diam M pf13½ | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Oct 14 |
| 93⅛ | 63¼ | Diam T M ⅓e | 1 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | Oct 13 |
| 21⅜ | 16½ | Dis C-S 1.20 | 4 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| 86½ | 70 | Dist C-S pf 5 | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | Oct 15 |
| 7⅛ | 2¾ | Dixie-Vort ¼e | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Oct 15 |
| 23¼ | 16⅜ | Doehler 1½e | 2 | 22½ | 21¾ | 22½ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅜ | 8 | Dome M 1.70e | 11 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 70½ | 51 | Douglas Air 5g | 4 | 68⅜ | 67½ | 68½ | +1 |
| 124¼ | 95 | Dow Chem (3) | 2 | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 13⅛ | Dresser M ¾e | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 2¾ | Dunhill Int | 4 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | |
| 10 | 8 | Duplan (.40e) | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Oct 13 |
| 144 | 102¾ | du Pont 3¼e | 11 | 127⅛ | 126½ | 127½ | +1½ |
| 126½ | 120 | du P't pf 4½ | 1 | 126¼ | 126¼ | 126¼ | Oct 15 |
| 29⅞ | 16¾ | East Air Lines | 2 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | East Roll Mill | 2 | 3½ | 3¾ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 141 | 108 | Eastman (5) | 1 | 139½ | 139½ | 139½ | + ½ |
| 34¼ | 26 | Eaton Mfg 3 | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ⅛ |
| 15 | 11 | Edis Bros .80 | 2 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | + ⅜ |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Ei&M in .06e | 7 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 29¼ | 20⅝ | El Auto 13⅓e | 7 | 29¼ | 28⅞

Commerce and Finance

# Railroads Seen Near End of Reserves of Power and Equipment

Business and Industry

## Senate-House Group Retains Victory Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—A joint Senate-House conference committee agreed today to retain in the new revenue bill the 5 per cent victory tax on all income of individuals over $624 yearly.

Making only minor changes in the form of the levy as it was adopted by the Senate, the committee acted to cut out of the bill a comparable 5 per cent withholding tax on net income previously voted by the House for the advance collection of income taxes. This latter levy would have been increased to 10 per cent in 1944.

Acting swiftly on controversial sections of the bill, the conferees agreed to fix the credit for dependents under the regular income tax at $350 instead of the $400 level voted by the House and the Senate figure of $300.

**Cuts Prospective Revenue**

This reduced the prospective revenue from the bill by an undetermined amount.

In approving the victory tax, which would be collected at the source from most wage and salary earners beginning next Jan. 1, the conference committee agreed to exclude from the withholding provisions fees paid to such public officials as sheriffs and others.

It also instructed experts to draft language to regulate the collections on persons whose earnings largely are from commissions and moved toward clarification of provisions requiring employers to furnish employees with receipts for the amounts withheld from the latters' pay checks.

The action on the regular income tax dependency credit eliminated one of the last major differences between Senate and House action on individual taxes. Both houses previously had voted to lower the present exemption of $750 for single persons to $500 and that for married couples from $1,500 to $1,200.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, told reporters the conferees hoped to reach a complete agreement on the bill either late today or tomorrow so that it could be submitted in final form to the two houses next week.

The conferees agreed to eliminate the income from rent and royalties from the types of earnings on which taxpayers may file simplified net income tax returns.

Agreeing to several technical changes made by the Senate in the corporation tax structure, the conferees accepted a Senate amendment providing tax relief for corporations that might be caught in postwar inventory "squeezes" on the "last-in, first out" principle.

House conferees also accepted a Senate amendment providing for special tax treatment of corporations which derive most of their income from sources outside the United States but within the western hemisphere.

Working rapidly through the 504 Senate changes in the House measure, the conference group had narrowed its differences today to a dozen amendments.

Still in dispute were Senate actions cutting proposed normal and surtax rates on corporations from the 45 per cent figure voted by the House to 40 per cent, as well as its provision for postwar rebate of a part of excess profits taxes and its over-all limitation of 80 per cent of net income on business taxation.

The committee disposed of one major controversial point yesterday when House members agreed to accept a Senate amendment barring an automatic increase next year in the social security pay-roll tax. President Roosevelt had opposed this move.

**Line on Capital Gains**

The conferees also agreed to fix the dividing line between short- and long-term capital gains and losses at six months, instead of the 18 months that now prevails and the 15 months voted by the House. This would provide special tax treatment for assets held more than six months.

A Senate amendment sponsored by Senator John Danaher (R) of Connecticut which would have limited to $10,000 the total amount of credit which could be claimed for losses sustained outside regular business or professional lines was eliminated by the conferees.

The committee retained in the bill a Senate amendment to permit companies which use the average earnings base for computing excess profits to increase the base if they had low earnings for one of the years in the 1936-39 period.

An amendment increasing to 150 days, instead of the present 90 days, the period in which an appeal can be filed with the board of tax appeals after receiving notice of deficiency was approved.

### Eliot Savings Bank Names George L. Curtis Trustee

Trustees of the Eliot Savings Bank, Roxbury, Mass., at their quarterly meeting, elected George L. Curtis, a director of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, a trustee. Walter R. Meins, former representative from Roxbury and present commissioner of the Boston Licensing Board, was elected clerk of the corporation and also of the board of trustees, and Lawrence K. Hawkins, attorney of the United Fruit Company, was chosen a member of the auditing committee.

A semi-annual dividend was declared due and payable, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

## Modern Conditions Seen Check To Over-Centralized Authority

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—An article on this page yesterday pointed out that the impending growth of a full modern war economy in the United States, involving total civilian participation and total Washington control, threatens to fasten on the United States a centralized bureaucratic autocracy.

The country, it said, appears to be copying the totalitarian methods of the Axis people in order to beat them. All the traditional limits on the historically dangerous threat of excessive State power are being swept aside, including governmental check-and-balance, the political power of business, the sanctity of contract, states' rights, and so on.

Some people say it is being done democratically and others say that it means an end of democracy, but regardless of who is right, it threatens to be very dangerous, even though necessary for the winning of the war, because once in the saddle no bureaucracy is ever likely to give up any power, despite the experience of World War I.

It is obvious that most of the economic and political institutions now being pulled down, like states' rights, rights of contract, the right to strike or to quit a job, and the right of vested interests or pressure groups in Congress to hold up the nation, are being dismantled to get on with the war. It looks as though the props of civil liberty are military and economic luxuries, and that the choice before the American people is to give up the sources of its liberty now to Washington or lose them later to Berlin and Tokyo.

**Counter Balance**

But that's not so. In place of the traditional checks on the State which have to be thrown down, modern conditions are creating a large number of new possibilities of check on over-centralized authority. They, too, like the new bureaucracy, are so far informal, impromptu, only semi-legal, and in theory only temporary. But they aren't any more temporary than OPA, WPB, WLB, War Manpower Commission, Office of Defense Transport, or any other of the new "temporary" agencies.

The tip-off on the new balance of power is to be found in the new type of Army organization and discipline, both here and abroad.

That is because right straight down the chapters of history it is military organization, methods, and viewpoint, and the relations betwen the ranks, which set the pattern during political and economic revolutions for the subsequent peacetime society. Athens changed politically after the hoplites surged through the mercenary Persians at Marathon; Rome changed after the armed farmers of the first Punic War were replaced by the professional troops of the Second; English social, political, and economic history was framed first by the invincibility of the mounted knight, then by his vulnerability to the yeoman's arrow, then by the rise of the professional artillery-man, and then by the success of Napoleon's kind of fighting.

Key to modern army operation is decentralization of authority and responsibility, from the General (who now has to fly with his command) right down to the tail-gunner. Reinhold on "The German Army" in 1940 pointed out how the Germans had passed authority down to the sergeant and the corporal, and even the private has vastly more than ever before. But such decentralization of authority is not only required by open order fighting; the rifleman, sharpshooter and scout were on their own in nineteenth-century wars. It is required by the nature of machinery. In a tank or a bomber every man is a specialist. There is no room for caste. It does not matter who a man is but what he can do.

Highly specialized military operations stem from highly specialized industrial equipment. And the same requirements go with the making of the machinery as with its use. Authority and responsibility must be decentralized.

It is a common error of European observers to see in American industrial operations chiefly the routine work on the mass assembly line. They see what they expect, like people who go to Russia. The essence of industrial operations is specialization, like that of modern warfare. The present all-out operation of industry calls voraciously for more upgrading, more machinists, more foremen and more engineers.

**End of Caste Relations**

"Now," says the foreman to the new machinist, giving him a machine, or the sergeant to the new machine-gunner, giving him his gun, "you're on your own."

Politically this means, in the army, a breakdown of caste relations. And in civilian industry it means a vast new delegation of authority and responsibility downward.

It goes further. Modern factory operation is too technical to be run from Washington. In this sense also authority and responsibility must be centralized, or the goods cannot be turned out.

Nor is this decentralizing trend limited to production. There must be local boards if Washington is to ration, to draft men into the Army, to check prices, or to organize civilian defense.

More than that, the almost infinite complexities in a modern industrial civilization prevent the cast-iron departmentalization of a rigid bureaucracy, because so many industries and activities over-lap. If Mr. Ickes were made czar of the oil industry he would still have to get along with Mr. Eastman, czar of the railroads, Mr. Jeffers, czar of rubber, and Mr. Henderson, czar of prices. An informal "check-and-balance" between different "czars," and between what might be called line and staff officers, is inevitable.

In point of fact under the surface of the vast centralization of economy the machine age has been quietly forcing an equal amount of decentralization—unavoidably. It appears in the government service in the impossibility of setting up any permanent and rigid hierarchy of officials or departments. It appears in private industry in the ceaseless play of the "jungle of competition," in the conspicuous fact that big corporations often get too big and fail, like dinosaurs, to meet the competition of livelier, smaller competitors; and in the fact that mighty efforts to "nail the common stockholder to the saddle" have failed to prevent the control of corporate policy from gravitating into the hands of professional managements.

No man and no commission or board of men are wise enough to understand the details of machine society. It forces a decentralizing or anarchistic trend on all organizations that deal with it.

Perhaps it can be said that the centralizing tendencies represent solely the loss by decentralized and local institutions which no longer contribute to the more vigorous life of a society which lives by power-driven tools. But new checks and balances are quietly and necessarily created at the same time. It was possible in the eighteenth century for a single general on his horse to move thousands of men in regimented ranks about a country-side, and in civil life it was possible for a government to control movements of millions of "men with the hoe." Such conditions were a push-over for absolutism, or highly centralized government. They do not exist today in societies composed of mutually inter-dependent specialized minorities.

**Decentralizing Factors**

There is a further decentralizing factor in war economics. By taking off the curse of technological unemployment, of the "paradox of plenty," the "limited market," and the continual buyer's market for labor, it takes away most of the incentive to use minority powers to hold up the majority through vested interests, monopolies of capital and labor, and pressure groups and blocs. Men are more likely to pull their full weight. They are, actually, more free. And they have to be left free, or the industrial organism won't live.

In other words it is quite possible that before the war is over, Washington bureaucrats may have gathered into their hands all the traditional power, authority, and prestige once held by Congress, the federal judiciary, the state governments (as they affect commerce), industrial stockholders, corporate managements (as they have controlled finance), investment bankers, commercial banks, and the general electorate. It looks awful.

But at the same time the same war necessities may force such plasticity on the central bureaucratic structure that the incumbents will never be able to get all the power sorted out so as to present a united front against the rest of the country. And the same war necessities which force this centralization may have also forced the decentralization of industrial authority and responsibility, along lines considered at the time only temporary and experimental, down into the hands of the cartel, the management, the shop steward, the foreman, and the machinist, which nobody in Washington will ever be able to recall.

So the United States may remain a free society, even if the war economy is continued as the postwar economy—but free in a different, more modern, more effective, and more satisfying way.

This, however, depends on whether Washington authorities have the courage to maintain the present unlimited market for labor. That will take courage for it will involve the frankly permanent scrapping of all the orthodoxies of money, budget, credit, and gold standard. The penalty would be "loss of the peace," as after World War I. It would, in fact, mean not a return to economic law and order, but a plunge into hopeless political and economic confusion.

Why, will be discussed in an article tomorrow.

### Associated Gas Reduces Proposed Price of Unit

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Trustees of the Associated Gas & Electric Company have filed an amended application with the Securities and Exchange Commission showing a $580,532 reduction in the proposed sale price of the Northeastern Water & Electric Company because of the effect of the war on the market value of Northeastern's portfolio of system preferred stock.

The new price set was given as $3,224,665, instead of the original figure of $3,605,197. The transaction involves the sale of 155,747 shares of Northeastern common stock to John H. Ware, Jr., and the Penn-Jersey Water Company.

The commission has also set Oct. 27 for a hearing on the proposed $3,000,000 sale by Associated Gas of its Louisiana Public Utilities Company to D. Gordon Rupe, C. C. Hyde and R. A. Ritchie, all of Dallas, Texas.

## Somervell Says Small Plants Have to Close

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—In an angry clash with the chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army chief of supply, declared yesterday that hundreds of small industrial plants "will have to close and you can put that down as a fact."

The Army simply cannot fit them into its production program, General Somervell told Chairman Murray, (D) of Montana, who had hotly accused the General of failing to utilize small business fully.

**Pious Protestations**

Senator Murray said General Somervell's statements that small plants would be utilized to the fullest extent were mere "pious protestations."

"We intend to see to it," the Senator said, "that our soldiers are not slaughtered merely because certain high procurement officials fail to understand how the resources of this country should be mobilized for the supreme effort."

General Somervell told the committee "all the small factories in the country couldn't turn out one day's ammunition for Allied troops," and that production schedules must not be interrupted to permit full utilization of such plants.

He expressed "bitter resentment" at Senator Murray's suggestion "we are not doing the best we can for smaller plants." He assured the Senator that "simple items" were being placed with small concerns and this policy would be expanded "in order to allow more capacity production on complicated items" in bigger factories.

Told by the Senator that England made full utilization of its small plants, General Somervell said the United States system was "more efficient," and retorted:

"Maybe that is the reason we have orders to supply Great Britain with billions of rounds of ammunition."

Senator Murray said the matter would not be "allowed to rest" until his investigators explored the situation "from top to bottom."

"We intend to see to it that the Government of this country keeps its faith with the boys who are fighting this war in all the corners of the earth," the Senator asserted.

**Denies Overexpansion**

General Somervell denied Senator Murray's assertion that the Army had overexpanded mass production facilities and declared "we are still far below our needs," although a temporary slowdown in the flow of raw materials had caused some curtailment.

Repeatedly, the gray-haired, trim-mustached General told Senator Murray the latter just didn't "have the facts," especially when the chairman asserted he heard that "14 carloads of war materials" were lost somewhere in the country and others "were piling up awaiting delivery."

When Senator Murray told the General the Army had not sufficiently planned in advance for the war, the General retorted:

"I'll be glad to send you our mobilization plans. It will take a truck to move them."

### OPA Places 'Gas' Rationing Entirely With Local Boards

HOUSTON, Texas (AP) — J. R. Richards, chief of OPA's gasoline rationing branch, said local rationing boards would have complete jurisdiction in determining the milage a person will be allowed under the rationing program.

In an address to the North American gasoline tax conference, Mr. Richards emphasized the program was intended solely to conserve the nation's rubber, asserting "we don't have plenty of rubber and that is putting it mildly."

The Office of Price Administration, he said, guarantees to issue enough rubber to keep tires going up to 5,000 miles annually for essential users.

"Motor boats, non-highway users, car owners with wooden tires or cars driven on the rim will be given all the gasoline they require."

He urged the petroleum industry's tax representatives to aid in prevention of a black market in gasoline by coupon-tax reconciliation—or a system under which filling station operators would turn in coupons to replenish their stocks.

### Newspapers to Get Bulk Of Florida Citrus 'Ads'

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—Newspapers will get the bulk of more than $1,000,000 which the Florida Citrus Commission will spend to advertise the State's record-breaking crop of oranges, grapefruit and tangerines.

A program for publicizing and advertising Florida citrus has been given tentative approval by the commission.

Seventy-six per cent of the orange advertising funds will go to newspapers, while 66 per cent of the grapefruit ad money and 65 per cent of the tangerine funds will be used for that purpose.

The remaining funds will be spent for car cards and trade publications with a reserve for spot radio announcements.

**Cotton Consumption Rises**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during September totaled 966,149 bales of lint and 174,537 bales of linters, compared with 925,089 of lint and 122,138 of linters during August this year, and 877,971 of lint and 129,608 of linters during September last year.

## Eastman, Pelley See Roads Near End of Their Reserves

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, asserted today that when it comes to taking in slack in the operation of carriers "we are pretty close to the end of the rope."

"There is little leeway left and very little reserve strength to draw upon," Mr. Eastman said in an address prepared for delivery to the sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Shippers Advisory Boards. "Certainly we are in for a long and bitter struggle and there is no sounder policy than to be ready for the worst."

Mr. Eastman said no one knew for sure what the future held but it was certain the railroads were driving their equipment as never before.

"The productive effort of the country," he continued, "has not reached its peak, and I have no reason to believe that the traffic volume has reached its peak, or will for some time to come.

"We know that the movement of troops, with all that they involve, will continue to increase. We know that the restrictions upon the private automobiles and the busses are bound to throw a new and heavy load upon railroad passenger service. We know that the truck situation will bring some further load to their freight service, and I fear that it may be heavy.

"But beyond that, we can have no assurance whatever that the vicissitudes of war may not at any time cause further dislocations or create new and extraordinary difficulties which our carriers will have to overcome."

Mr. Eastman said that when boiled down there were only two problems arising from the goal of "maximum possible utilization of the domestic transportation facilities." These are to get more work out of the equipment and facilities and the other is to reduce, so far as is practicable and wise, the amount of work for them to do.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, said today that the nation's railroads, in their efforts to increase utilization of their present equipment, particularly their motive power, were close to "the bottom of the barrel."

"There is no further margin left in the reserves represented by unserviceable and surplus equipment," Mr. Pelley said in an address prepared for delivery to the sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Shippers Advisory Boards.

**Drawn Upon to Limit**

"Those reserves have been drawn upon to the limit to handle the 1942 business. At the same time, the effective utilization of existing equipment has been greatly increased."

Mr. Pelley said that each locomotive in active service was handling 25 per cent more gross ton-miles this month than in October, 1939, which month represented the culmination of the sharp upward swing which began in the late spring of that year and resulted in new high records for railroad equipment utilization.

The rail official disclosed that the railroads have asked government agencies for authority to obtain 80,000 new freight cars, approximately 900 new locomotives, 2,100,000 tons of new rail and adequate maintenance materials for the year ending Oct. 1, 1943.

"If that program is fulfilled," he said, "the country may look for a continuation of satisfactory railroad freight operating performance."

**Asking Minimum**

In seeking authorization to build the 900 locomotives, Mr. Pelley explained that the "railroads felt that they were asking for the least possible number consisitent with estimates of increased traffic."

Mr. Pelley said the freight car situation was "quite similar" and described the open top and flat car situation as "serious," adding that the roads "may be unable to handle ore, coal, coke and other products which take open top cars unless they can get more cars of these types."

The rail official said that passenger traffic was "going up faster than freight traffic," and that in the first seven months this year, revenue ton-miles of freight was 37 per cent more than for the same period last year, while passenger-miles increased 57 per cent "and are still rising."

He said there would be no new passenger cars next year and the railroads "will have to meet the rising demand as best they can with the cars they have."

## U. S. Reclamation Program Proving Two-Way Benefit in War Effort

DENVER (AP)—As part of the United States' tremendous war effort, the Government is converting deserts into food-producing land to feed the United Nations and harness rivers to power and factories turning out war machines.

This double-barreled program was explained to the National Reclamation Association by Federal Reclamation Commissioner John C. Page.

**To Irrigate Acres**

To guard against possible food shortage in America and in the countries fighting at her side, the Federal Reclamation Bureau has undertaken to irrigate 12,000,000 acres of land in the West and to build huge hydro-electric plants to supply power for war industries, Mr. Page said.

At present about 4,500,000 acres of land are irrigated under reclamation projects. The huge increase, which will result from projects under construction or authorized, will include 5,000,000 acres of desert in Arizona and California, Mr. Page told the Reclamation Association at its annual convention here.

More than 70,000 farms irrigated by the bureau produced food valued at $200,000,000 this year and much of the produce, Mr. Page said, went to the Army.

The Reclamation program, Mr. Page declared, will give irrigation benefits to 135,000 farm families, and 10,000,000 residents of farms and cities in 16 western states will beserved by power and supplemental water facilities planned by the bureau.

All of the power projects serve irrigation, directly or indirectly, although they were designed primarily to develop power for war work, Mr. Page said.

Western power plants capacity, aaccording to plans, will be increased to 2,500,000 kilowatts by July, 1943—a boost of 160 per cent in electric volume in two years. And this, Mr. Page added, can be increased to 4,500,000 kilowatts by adding installations in the plants.

**Potent Force**

These 4,500,000 kilowatts, Mr. Page explained, could put 150,000 bombers and fighting planes aloft annually, if devoted entirely to airplane production.

In addition to suplying power for war industries, the projects are furnishing water for cities and military camps in the west, Mr. Page pointed out.

Mentioning various projects, Mr. Page said that Parker Dam in Arizona would be producing power for war work in Arizona next month, that the capacity of Boulder Dam would be greatly increased in December and that numerous projects would be completed next year, including Green Mountain Dam in Colorado and Shasta and Keswick dams in California.

### Advertisers Urged To Halt Emotional Appeal to Buyers

CHICAGO (AP)—Gordon E. Cole, chairman of the board of the Association of National Advertisers, said the advertising industry must stop playing on the emotions of the public, urging them to hurriedly acquire as much consumer goods as they can.

He told the Audit Bureau of Circulation at its one-day annual convention here that advertising must encourage the people to use less goods and to make what they have go farther.

The A. B. C. re-elected all its officers, including P. L. Thompson of New York, President; G. R. Schaeffer of Chicago, secretary, and E. Ross Gamble of Chicago, treasurer.

### Treasury Offers $500,000,000 Bills

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the weekly offering of 91-day Treasury bills would total $500,000,000, an increase of $100,000,000 over the offerings of recent weeks.

The total will represent $150,000,000 of so-called "new money" for Treasury use, since the 91-day bills which will mature during the same period total only approximately $350,000,000.

Tenders for the new bills will be received at federal reserve banks and branches up to the closing hour, 2 p. m., E. W. T., Oct. 19, the announcement said.

### Life Insurance Group Cancels Annual Meeting

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—In recognition of the nation's wartime transportation needs, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents has cancelled its annual convention scheduled here for Dec. 10 and 11, Vincent P. Whitsitt, association manager and general counsel, announced today.

The gathering, which would have been the thirty-sixth annual assembly, was called off in harmony with the policy urged by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, of discouraging gatherings adding to the travel burden in wartime. The convention would have meant transportation of about 600 members and guests to New York from all parts of the United States and Canada.

*Sales Manager*

K. R. Van Tassel

Appointed sales manager of the newly formed Integral-horsepower Motor Section of the General Electric Company's Motor Division. Mr. Van Tassel has been with the company since 1930.

### 36 Canadian Pulp Mills Join Power Conservation Plan

MONTREAL (C. P.) — Thirty-six pulp and paper mills in Ontario and Quebec have been joined in an electrical power conservation program entailing operation curtailments, it was stated in a joint announcement by Power Controller H. J. Symington and Newsprint Controller R. L. Weldon.

The announcement said: "The extra power will be made available from all paper and paper board mills in the power shortage areas in localities where it can be used efficiently. The power saving plan embraces operation of fine paper board mills on Sundays and shutting them down for 24-hour periods on week days so that war industries can have more power."

The statement added: "In working out individual mills' shutdown days great care has been taken to cause the least interference with operations and personal and religious considerations. Over all it has been borne in mind that as even a balance of total power released each day to each major power distributing system is important so that the power can flow to its best use. . . ."

The conservation plan will come into full operation Oct. 18.

OTTAWA (AP) — Staggering of work days in 36 paper mills will result in some 1,200 Ottawa and Hull pulp and paper employees working Sunday and taking a day off during the week, mill officials here estimated.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., in Hull, Que., will close its fine paper, kraft and paper board divisions on Thursdays and the J. R. Booth, Ltd., mill in Ottawa will shut down these divisions on Wednesdays.

Newsprint divisions of the two mills will not be affected.

### Pittsburgh Steel Firm Sets Output Record

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A world's record for war steel production on a strip-sheet mill was set by the Pittsburgh works of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation recently when crews of the one-half inch shear line processed 4,651 net tons of steel plates in 24 hours, the company announced.

This figure surpassed by 149 net tons the previous high mark established by the crews of a mid-western mill in April of this year, the company said.

## NAM Urges Big Training Plan For Industries

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Holding that industry faces an acute labor shortage that will become increasingly worse this winter and in 1943, the National Association of Manufacturers yesterday stressed the importance of "in-plant training" as a means to minimize the manpower deficiency.

The Association, in a supplementary issue of its Industrial Relations Bulletin, says that "everything points to training as industry's number one problem."

"And there is no training comparable to the on-the-job production experience, geared to carefully planned job analysis, job breakdown and job instruction," the bulletin says.

The N. A. M. recalls that where the normal annual increase of pay rolls was 500,000, the rise in industrial employment from December, 1941, through July, 1942, was 1,800,000.

"Yet," the bulletin adds, "estimates of the Manpower Commission call for the addition of some 5,500,000 from July, 1942, to the end of 1943. Even with intensive training programs for women and youth, it is obvious that the labor market will become increasingly tight."

Simultaneously, the National Industrial Conference Board reports that employment reached a new record high of 57,700,000 in August, the fourth successive month that industry and the armed forces continued to cut deeply into the nation's labor reserves. The figure represents a gain of more than 500,000 over the preceding month and of about 4,000,000 over the preceding year, the board says.

"At the close of August, there were already 2,400,000 more men and women at work or in uniform than in the normal labor force under peacetime conditions," the report continues. "Official estimates indicate that 62,500,000 people will be employed in industry and the armed forces by December, 1943, and the possibility exists that a labor force of 65,000,000 or more may be needed by that time."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Ayres Asks New Allocation Of War Materials

CLEVELAND (AP)—At present production American factories would need nearly eight months to make the durable goods called for by unfilled orders on their books, economist Leonard P. Ayres said, observing:

"Probably the existing huge volumes of unfilled orders for durable goods largely account for the shortages and the maldistributions of scarce industrial materials. Any manufacturer who has on his books unfilled orders many times as large as those to which he has been accustomed must inevitably be chronically worried about how he is going to get the steel, the copper, the brass, and the other scarce materials.

"The only way to avoid unlimited competition to secure stocks of the materials that are essential to our effort is through a centrally-controlled system of allocations.

"If each manufacturer could be confident that he would have promptly allocated to him sufficient amounts of the materials he must have in order to make the munitions he has agreed to produce, and if he could know that their prices would not increase, he would no longer be tempted to build up reserves of large and unbalanced inventories."

Other observations by General Ayres in the Cleveland Trust Co.'s monthly business bulletin:

"Our railroads are carrying more than twice as much freight as they were just before the war began.

"During the past year there has been no real increase in the volume of freight moved by trucks. Probably the movement of freight on the highways is leveling off, and that with the increasing difficulty of replacing trucks and tires these freight movements will progressively decline. This will be highly regrettable.

"Ultimately we shall almost certainly have to have a national service act for the all-out control of manpower and of womanpower. American business will be well advised to prepare for such eventualities. Business should get ready training replacements.

"It is no longer true that we have merely stepped ankle-deep into this war. We are beginning to wade into it, and we shall keep on going deeper and deeper for a long time."

## Food Shortage Seen Certainty Unless Distribution Solved

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Unless immediate steps are taken to co-ordinate this country's system of food production and distribution, a "major food shortage is a certainty," Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America said today.

"A scandal far greater than the rubber situation looms in the near fuutre," Mr. Willis declared, "and it can be averted only if immediate, official recognition is given to the problems of this industry by America's war leaders."

He listed some of the problems as taxation, Government planning, transportation and storage, labor, the farm problem, the rubber shortage, manpower, lend-lease shipments and advertising expenditures.

All of these and other subjects will be thoroughly gone into at a meeting of the grocery manufacturers at New York beginning Nov. 18, he said.

## Bankers to Devise Bank Coupon Rationing System

NEW YORK (AP)—A nationally representative committee of the American Bankers Association has been appointed to work with the Office of Price Administration in devising a workable plan for Office of Price Administration in devising a workable plan for clearing coupons of the nation's rationing system through banks, it was announced.

W. L. Hemingway, President of the ABA and the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis, said the committee, appointed at the request of Price Administrator Leon Henderson, would collaborate with the OPA in working out a plan that would achieve the Government's objectives and "at the same time be practical from the bank operational point of view.

A test plan is to be tried out in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area beginning late in October which is expected to provide the basis for much of the final procedure.

Members of the committee are: Rowland Hughes, of the National City Bank of New York; William Duncan, Jr., of the Minnesota Bankers Association, Minneapolis; T. A. Glenn, Jr., of the Peoples National Bank, Norristown, Pa.; A. J. Gock, of the Bank of America, Los Angeles; Wilbur F. Lawson, of the First National Bank, Boston; Frank L. King, of the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, and William A. McDonnell, of the Commercial National Bank, Little Rock.

### McIville Shoe Sales Up 7 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Melville Shoe Corp. reported retail sales of 14,854,783 for September against $4,559,724 for the same month a year ago, an increase of 7 per cent. Sales for the first nine months of 37,485,038 compared with $32,695,692 in the like 1941 period, a 15 per cent gain.

### Awarded Pittsburgh Housing Issue

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Shields & Co., [illegible] Securities Corp. and associates were high bidders today for a new issue of $9,127,000 city of Pittsburgh Housing Authority bonds. Their bid represented [illegible] per cent to the authority of 1.948

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 2s 51-49 Dec | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 |
| 1 | 3s 49-44 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 103.5 |

New York City Bond

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | 3s 80 | 104½ | 104 | 104 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Alleghany 5s 44 Mod | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 8 | Alleghany 5s 50 Mod | 58 | 57⅝ | 58 |
| 2 | Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 | Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 14 | Am&Por P 5s 2030 | 74 | 73⅜ | 74 |
| 10 | Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 65 | Am T&T 3s 56 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 11 | Am Tabacco 3s 62 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 | Ann Arbor 4s 95 | 63½ | 63⅛ | 63½ |
| 1 | Arm Del 4s 57 | 102¼ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 4 | Arm Del 4s 55 | 102¾ | 102⅝ | 102¾ |
| 7 | AT&SF 4s 95 | 111⅜ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 6 | At&SF aj 4s 95 st | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| 1 | AT&SF 4½s C-A 62 | 111⅞ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 14 | Atl & Birm 4s 33 | 32 | 31½ | 32 |
| 80 | A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 86¼ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 17 | A C Line cll 4s 52 | 74½ | 74⅛ | 74½ |
| 8 | A C Line 4½s 64 | 64½ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 2 | Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 1 | Atl Gu & WI 5s 59 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 30 | B&O 1st ig 4s st | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 13 | B&O 95 st A | 60⅛ | 59¾ | 60 |
| 32 | B&O 95 st C | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 12 | B&O 96 st F | 33½ | 33¼ | 33½ |
| | B&O cv 60 st | 29¼ | 29 | 29¼ |
| | B&O 4s 48 | 24¾ | 24⅛ | 24¼ |
| | B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58½ |
| | B&O S W 50 st | 49⅞ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 2 | B&O T C 4s 59 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 1 | Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 1 | Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st | 57⅛ | 57⅜ | 57⅜ |
| 1 | Bell TPa 5s 60 C | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ |
| 1 | BenefindLoan 2¼s 50 | 129¼ | 129¼ | 129¼ |
| 15 | Ben I Loan 2¾s 56 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 1 | Beth Stl 3¼s 65 | 96½ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 5 | Boston&Me 5s 67 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 | Boston&Me 5s 55 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 29 | Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 9 | Boston&Me 4s 60 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 2 | Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 5 | Buf R&P 57 st | 103⅛ | 103 | 103 |
| 36 | Bur C R&No 5s 34 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 27 | Bur C R&No 5s 34cta | 12 | 11½ | 12 |
| 1 | Can Nat 4¾s 55 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 4 | Can Nat Ry 4½s 51 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 1 | Can Pac 5s 54 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107½ |
| 1 | Can Pac 4½s 46 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| 3 | Can Pac 4s prep | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 3 | Can Pac 4½s 60 | 71¼ | 71 | 71¼ |
| 1 | Can Cen 4s 49 | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 20 | Celanese 3½s 62 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| 6 | Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 100⅛ | 110½ | 100⅛ |
| 4 | Cen B Un Pac 4s 48 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 15 | Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 11 | Cen Ga 1st 5s 45 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 43 | Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 67½ | 67 | 67½ |
| 22 | Cen Pac 5s 60 | 73 | 72¾ | 73 |
| 10 | Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 56½ | 55¾ | 56 |
| 2 | CRR & B of Ga 5s 42 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 20 | Cen R R R N J 5s | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 4 | Cen RR N J 5s 87 Reg | 20 | 80¼ | 20 |
| 6 | Certain-td 5½s 48 | 18⅝ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 11 | C&O 3½s 96 D | 91¼ | 91 | 91¼ |
| 4 | C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 37 | Chi & Alton 3s 49 | 22½ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 12 | CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 74 | 73¾ | 74 |
| 18 | CB&Q 4½s 77 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 1 | CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 81¾ | 81⅜ | 81¾ |
| 1 | Chi & E Ill inc 97 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 4 | ChGtW inc 4½s2038 | 32½ | 31⅞ | 32½ |
| 2 | ChiGtWest 4s 88 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 2 | Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 | Chi I & L 5s 66 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 59 | CMStP & Pac 5s 75 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 265 | CMStP&Pal 5s 2000 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ |
| 12 | CM&SP 4¾s 89F | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 24 | CM&SP 4½s 89E | 43⅞ | 43½ | 43⅞ |
| 27 | CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 43⅜ | 43 | 43½ |
| 36 | Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 43⅜ | 43 | 43⅜ |
| 1 | Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 25 | Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 97 | Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 35 | 34⅞ | 35 |
| 11 | Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| 16 | Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 2 | Chi & NW 4s 87 | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| 48 | Chi Ry 5s 27 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 54 | CRI&P 4½s 52A | 54 | 53⅞ | 54 |
| 105 | CRI&— cv 4½s 60 | 54⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ |
| 165 | CRI&P 4s 88 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ |
| 29 | ComlMack inc 69ww | 46 | 42 | 46 |
| 3 | Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58 | 109¼ | 109 | 109¼ |
| 5 | Con Edis 3½s 48 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 6 | Con Edis 3½s 56 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 21 | Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 22 | Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 5 | Crucible Stl 3¼s 55 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| 42 | Cuba No Ry 4½s 52 | 36¾ | 35¾ | 35⅞ |
| 19 | Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct | 32¼ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 2 | Curtis Pub 3s 55 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 10 | Dayton P & L 3s 70 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 10 | Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 | Del P & L 4¼s 69 | 58⅝ | 58¼ | 58⅝ |
| 12 | D & R G 4½s 36 | 105⅞ | 105¾ | 105⅞ |
| 74 | D & R G 4s 36 | 22 | 21¼ | 22 |
| 30 | D & R G West 5s 55 | 21¾ | 20¾ | 21¾ |
| | D & R G W 5s 55 Asd | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 37 | D & R G West 5s 78 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 5 | Det Ed 3s 70 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅝ |
| 8 | Dow Chem 2¾s 50 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 5 | Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 5 | El Paso & SW 5s 55 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 19 | Erie 4½s 2015 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| 11 | Erie 4s 95 | 54⅞ | 54⅝ | 54⅞ |
| 1 | Fairbanks Morse 4s 56 | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 1 | Firestone T&R 3s 61 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 37 | Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 9 | Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 2 | Francis Shaw 6s 58 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18¼ |
| 1 | Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 15 | Ga & Ala cn 5s 45 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2 | Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 15 | Gt Nor 5s 73 | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 |
| 3 | Gt Nor 4½s 76 D | 92½ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 14 | Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 83¾ | 83⅝ | 83¾ |
| 2 | Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 83 | 82⅝ | 83 |
| 3 | Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| 7 | Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 3 | Gulf M & Oh inc 2015 | 74 | 73¾ | 74 |
| 54 | Gulf St Stl 4½s 61 | 54 | 53¾ | 54 |
| 16 | Harlem Riv&P 4s 54 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 19 | Housatonic 5s 37 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 2 | Hudson Cnal 5s 62A | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 10 | Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 46 | Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 47 | 46½ | 46⅝ |
| 3 | Ill Cen 4s 52 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 |
| 23 | Ill Cen 4s 53 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 11 | Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 48⅞ | 48¼ | 48⅞ |
| 39 | Ill Cen 4¼s 66 | 46½ | 45¾ | 46½ |
| 14 | Ill Cen 5s 55 | 46⅛ | 45¾ | 46 |
| 1 | Ill Cen Litch 3s 51 | 56 | 55⅝ | 55¾ |
| 1 | Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 | 57⅝ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 7 | Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 | Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 | Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 36 | 25¾ | 26 |
| 11 | Int Paper 5s 47 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 36 | Int T&T 4½s 52 | 102½ | 102½ | 102¼ |
| | Int T&T 5s 55 | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 6 | James F&Clea 4s 59 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 119 | KCFtS & Mem 4s 36 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| | KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct | 68¼ | 66¾ | 68 |
| 11 | K C South 5s 50 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 | K C Term 4s 60 | 72½ | 72¼ | 72½ |
| 20 | Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 10 | Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 89 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 5 | L E & West 5s 47 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 1 | Lautaro Nit inc 75 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 | Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 3 | Leh Val HTerm 5s 54 | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 6 | Leh Val NY 4½s 50 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 10 | Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 16 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 39 | 38¾ | 39 |
| 7 | Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 34⅞ | 34¼ | 34⅞ |
| | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 2 | Long Dock 3¾s 50 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 1 | Lor Isl rfg 4s 49 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 5 | Lone Isl rfg 4s 49 st | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 11 | Louisiana & Ark 5s 69 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 5 | Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 81¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 1 | Lou & N 4¼s 2003 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 | Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 93½ | 93⅛ | 93½ |
| 4 | Lou&N So Jt M 4s '52 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 2 | Maine Cen 4¼s '60 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 3 | Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 8 | MilEparta&NW 4s '47 | 106¾ | 106⅝ | 106¾ |
| 1 | MSP&SSMar 5½s '49 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 10 | MSP&SSMarie 5s '38 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 2 | MSP&SSM 4½s 38 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 89 | MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 96 | M-K-Tex 5s '62 A | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 | M-K-Tex aj 5s '87 | 38¼ | 37⅝ | 38¼ |
| 1 | M-K-T 4½s '78 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 32 | M-K-T 1st 4s '90 | 33¼ | 32⅝ | 33¼ |
| 7 | M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 30 | Mo Pac cv 5½s '49 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 83 | Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 26 | Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 38 | 37¼ | 38 |
| 5 | Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct | 37⅜ | 37¼ | 37⅜ |
| 15 | Gt Nor 5s 81 I | 37⅜ | 37¼ | 37⅜ |
| 121 | Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37¾ |
| | MobWPaPubSv4½s60 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 2 | Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 111¾ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 | Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| 3 | Mor & ESussex 4½s 55 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 6 | MorrisCanal 5½s 2000 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 4 | NashCha&StL 4½s 78 | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅝ |
| 9 | Nat Dairy 3¼s 60 | 68¾ | 68⅝ | 68¾ |
| 4 | Nat Distill 3.4s 49 | 105¾ | 105⅝ | 105¾ |
| 1 | N Y N H & H 4s 67 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 16 | N Eng RR 4s 45 | 72¾ | 72 | 72 |
| 9 | New Eng T&T 5s 52 | 71½ | 71½ | 72 |
| 9 | N Orl & N Z 4½s 52 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 6 | N Orl Term 4s 53 | 83¼ | 83 | 83¼ |
| 3 | NO Tex&M 5s 54B | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 2 | NO Tex & M 4½s 56 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 18 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 11 | NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A | 55 | 54½ | 55 |
| 15 | NYC 4s 98 | 49½ | 49¼ | 49½ |
| 1 | NYC 4s 2003 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 81 | NYC 3½s 97 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| | [illegible] 52 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 7 | NYC-HR 3½s 97 | 74⅞ | 75 | 75 |
| | [illegible] | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 71¾ | 71½ | 71¾ |
| 2 | Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 2 | Australia 5s 55 | 69½ | 69 | 69¼ |
| 5 | Belgium 7s 55 | 99⅞ | 99⅝ | 99⅞ |
| 8 | Buen A 4¾s 77 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 3 | Buen A 4¾s 75 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 3 | Canada 5s 52 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 6 | Canada 3s 67 | 97⅞ | 97⅝ | 97⅞ |
| 1 | Canada 2½s 45 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 1 | Chile Mtg Bk 6½s57asd | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 3 | Chile Mtg Bk 6s61 asd | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 | Chile 7s 42 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 6 | Chile 6s 60 asd | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 5 | Chile 6s 61 Feb asd | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 1 | Chile 6s 63 asd | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 2 | Copenhag 5s 52 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 1 | Cuba 4½s 77 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 1 | Denmark 4½s 62 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 5 | El Salvador 8s 48 ct | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2 | Greek 6s 68 pt pd | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 19 | Mex 6s asd 33 | 8½ | 8 | 8 |
| 6 | Mex 5s asd 45 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 64 | Mex 4s 04 asd 54 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 4 | Mex 4s 04 asd 54 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 15 | Mex Ir 4½s 43 asd | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 1 | Panama 3½s 61 A st | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 5 | Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 | Poland 8s 50 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1 | Poland 4½s 63 asd | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 3 | Rio de Jan 6½s 53 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 7 | Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68 | 12¾ | 12½ | 14¼ |
| 16 | Urug 4½s 4½s 78 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| | | 60 | 60 | 60 |

Bond Sales (in dollars) Total today, 7,369,800; previous day, 9,375,400; week ago, 10,192,300; year ago, 6,559,000; two years ago, 6,294,500; Jan. 1 to date, 1,804,211,950; year ago, 1,662,593,952; two years ago, 1,243,527,050.

## Dividend Declarations

**Accumulated**

| Company | | Rate | Pe-riod | Pay-able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance Invest Equity $3 | Corp pf conv pf | $4 75c | .. | 10-19 | 10-16 |
| U S & Intl Sec 1st pf | | $1.25 | .. | 12- 1 | 11-13 |
| West Md Ry 1st pf | | $7 | .. | 11-30 | 10-31 |
| | **Extra** | | | | |
| Lionel Corp | | 35c | .. | 11-30 | 11-12 |
| Loose-Wiles Bisc | | 25c | .. | 11- 1 | 10-26 |
| | **Resumed** | | | | |
| So Pac Co | | $1 | .. | 12-21 | 11-21 |
| | **Final** | | | | |
| Gen Pub Util pf | | $1.52 | .. | | 10-19 |
| Pinchin, Johnson & Co | | 2½% | .. | 12- 5 | 10-20 |
| | **Regular** | | | | |
| Aloe (AS) Co | | 50c | Q | 11-2 | 10-20 |
| Amer Gen $3 pf | | 75c | Q | 12- 1 | 11-13 |
| Do $2.50 pf | | 62½c | Q | 12- 1 | 11-13 |
| Do $2 pf | | 50c | Q | 12- 1 | 11-13 |
| Atlantic Macaroni | | $1 | .. | | 10-27 |
| Blauners pf | | 75c | Q | 11-16 | 10-31 |
| Celotex Corp | | 12½c | .. | 10-31 | 10-24 |
| Do pf | | $1.25 | Q | 10-31 | 10-24 |
| Dallas Pr & Lt 7 pf | | $1.75 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-17 |
| Do $6 pf | | $1.50 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-17 |
| Elec & Mus Inst | | 6c | .. | 11- 4 | 12-28 |
| Faber Coe & Gregg pf | | $1.75 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| Gen Cig Co Inc 7 pf | | $1.75 | Q | 12- 1 | 11-14 |
| Hammond Inst pf | | 75c | Q | 11-16 | 12- 2 |
| Horne (Jos) Co pf | | $1.50 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-23 |
| Idaho Pow Co 7 pf | | $1.75 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| Do $6 pf | | $1.50 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| Ind Tr Co (Providence) | | $2 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-13 |
| Kings Co Tr Co | | $2 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| Klein (D. Emil) & Co Inc 5 pf | | 62½c | Q | 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| Do 5 pf | | 62½c | Q | 2- 1 | 1-30 |
| Lib Tit&MTr Co (Phila) | | $1 | S | 10-24 | 10-19 |
| Lionel Corp | | 15c | .. | 11-30 | 11-12 |
| Loose-Wiles Biscuit | | 25c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-26 |
| Mich Bakeries pr pf | | $1.75 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-23 |
| Do 37 pf | | $1.75 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-23 |
| Nashua & Lowell RR | | $2.50 | S | 11- 2 | 10-24 |
| Natl Sav & Tr Co (Wash) | | $1 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-21 |
| New Process Co | | 50c | Q | 11- 2 | 10-21 |
| Do 7 pf | | $1.75 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-21 |
| Occidental Ins Co | | 30c | Q | 11- 2 | 10-28 |
| Plaza Bank (St. Louis) | | 37½c | Q | 11- 2 | 10-28 |
| Plymouth Rub Co Inc 7 pf | | $1.75 | Q | 10-15 | |
| P Serv Col 7 pf | | $8 | 1-3c | M 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| Do 6 pf | | $6 | 1-2c | M 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| Do 5 pf | | $5 | 41.2-3c | M 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| Rheem Mfg Co $ pf | | 50c | Q | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| Rose's 5, 10 & 25c Stores Inc | | 31¼c | Q | 11- 2 | 10-18 |
| Stamford Tr Co (Conn.) | | 20c | Q | 11- 1 | 10-20 |
| Texas P & L Co 7 pf | | $1.50 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| Do 6 pf | | $1.75 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| United Mich & Agency | | $1.50 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| | | 20c | Q | 11- 2 | 10-18 |

## Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

**Industrial Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 6⅞ | 8¼ |
| American Barge Line Co | 8 | 9⅜ |
| American Hardware Co. | 21⅜ | 23¼ |
| American Manufacturing | 24 | 27 |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 79¾ | ... |
| American Wringer Co | 3⅜ | 4⅜ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 19¾ | ... |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 66¼ | ... |
| Appleton Company | 30½ | 33 |
| Appleton Company 7 pf | 109 | ... |
| Applied Arts Corp | 2⅞ | 3¾ |
| Arlington Mills | 40¼ | 43¼ |
| Arnold Print Works | 5⅞ | 7 |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 234⅜ | 27¼ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | ¾ | 1½ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 12½ | 13¾ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co | 21 | 23½ |
| Bausch & LombOptical Co puf | 104½ | ... |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 9½ | 10¾ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 56¾ | ... |
| Bird & Son Inc 5 pf | 98¾ | ... |
| Boston Wharf Company | 18½ | 20 |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rubber | 28¾ | 31¼ |
| Brown Co | .95 | 1.45 |
| Brown Co pf | 16½ | 18¼ |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 4½ | 5½ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 38¼ | ... |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 53¾ | 56¾ |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 97¼ | 97¾ |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 107⅝ | 107⅞ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 101⅜ | 101⅝ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 89½ | 89¾ |
| Draper Corporation | 91½ | 91¾ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 115 | 116 |
| Eastern Corporation | 16⅝ | 17⅜ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 3⅝ | 4⅜ |
| Exolon Co | 15⅞ | 17¾ |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 7⅞ | 9½ |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 11⅝ | 12¾ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 23 | 25½ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc pf | 99½ | 102 |
| Fruit of the Loom | 30½ | 33⅛ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 3 | 3 |
| General Machinery | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 106½ | 106½ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 110½ | 110½ |
| Graton & Knight Co pf | 77½ | 77½ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 77½ | 77½ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Harrington & Richardson | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 32 | 31⅞ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 19 | 18 |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf | 76⅞ | 76½ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 23 | 23 |
| Hooker Electrochem | 22½ | 22¼ |
| International Machine Tool | 22½ | 21¾ |
| Keith George E Co | 31¾ | 30⅞ |
| Kendall Company | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 52 | 52 |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 33½ | 33½ |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 82½ | 82½ |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 16 | 16 |
| Lindlow Mfg Associates | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 12¾ | 12¼ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 4½ | 4½ |
| Merck & Co | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Merck & Co 4½ pf | 25 | 24¾ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 11½ | 11⅜ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 10¾ | 10½ |
| TeMtal & Thermit Corp | 12 | 12¼ |
| Millers Falls Company | 10⅝ | 12 |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 99½ | 99½ |
| Nashawena Mills | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 102 | 102 |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 107⅜ | 105⅝ |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co 1st pf | 54⅝ | 54⅜ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 54½ | 54¼ |
| National Shirt Shops | 71 | 70¾ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 69¾ | 68¾ |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 69½ | 69¼ |
| Nicholson File Company | 92½ | 92¼ |
| Nonquitt Mills | 55¼ | 55½ |
| Ohio Finance | 8 | 8⅞ |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line | 87¼ | 87½ |
| Parker Appliance | 92¾ | 92½ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 89¾ | 89½ |
| Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf | 39½ | 39⅞ |
| Quissett Mills | 66 | 66 |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 5⅜ | 5⅝ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 17¾ | 18 |
| Sanford Mills | 106 | 106 |
| Submarine Signal So | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Sylvania Elec Prod Inc | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| Tampax Inc | 103 | 103 |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 109 | 109 |
| United Elastic Corp | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| U S Envelope Company | 112 | 112 |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 101¼ | 10 |
| Valley Mould & Iron Corp | 10 | 10 |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 30½ | 31½ |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 3 | 3 |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 46¾ | 50½ |
| †Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts. | | |

**Public Utility Bonds**

| | Rate | Mat. | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bell

# Small Army Tackles Task Of Raising Liner Normandie

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The scene is in the bowels of the monster Liner Normandie.

Grimy workmen with sandhog helmets hustle by. Bubbles in the water and hoselines indicate the presence of divers. There is the rank smell of muddy, stagnant water and oil.

It is a crazy, unreal situation because the 83,423-ton pride of the pre-war French Merchant Marine is on her side with 60 feet of water above one half of her stripped bulk. Everything is half upside down and you feel like you are walking sideways.

"Our workers have to get cockeyed to work in here," said Commander William A. Sullivan, the Navy's boss salvage man.

He was right. Walking through a horizontal elevator shaft, looking at gauges that were above you when they should be alongside gave you an old feeling.

Commander Sullivan, a native of Lawrence, Mass., who says he can't establish a permanent home because he is always rushing off to salvage ships, has the hardest salvage job in history in the Normandie.

**Victims of Fire**

Taken over by the Navy and renamed the Lafayette, she caught fire last Feb. 9 and rolled over on her port side in the Hudson River slip on West Forty-ninth Street.

She was the largest queen of the sea ever to take such an ungraceful position and the salvage job was complicated by many things—the river bottom in the slip and the lack of space between piers. The vessel's length of 1,029 feet made her too long to use pontoons and her weight prevented the use of jacks.

Commander Sullivan and his 580 workmen—men from Merritt-Chapman & Scott and Navy divers—are going to refloat the Normandie by what he calls "the method of controlled pumping."

This method calls for sealing up the ship and dividing her into watertight compartments. When this is done, the water will be pumped out slowly and the vessel will rise again.

The task is stupendous. First the superstructure above the water was removed and that below the water is being removed. This will lower the ship's center of gravity.

Tons of steel were cut away and sent right to the steel mills as scrap.

**Divers Work by Touch**

To divide the ship into watertight sections the divers are putting in wooden bulkheads supported with steel and concrete . . . another monumental task. These bulkheads are built on the pier and are put in place by 100-odd divers who have to work entirely by touch.

The 60 feet of water covering the port side is too murky to allow for use of lights so these divers work in the dark. I saw one completed bulkhead and it was perfect.

Commander Sullivan could not say when raising operations would start but various estimates put it at another year.

Part of Pier 88 will have to be cut off before pumping starts to prevent the ship from crushing the pier.

The actual raising will be a ticklish task . . . a juggling of pressure and weights. The pumping may take two weeks and it may take a month. Every move the ships makes will be checked and watched. She may float before she rights herself and she may right herself suddenly and topple over on her starboard side.

Thousands of blueprints have been made and a 10-foot model of the ship was constructed to guide divers.

**Says She Will Rise**

Commander Sullivan is confident that the Normandie will rise again.

When she does, there will be little left of the once proud ship. She has been stripped clean to the hull and the steel girders. Once afloat, a shipyard will then take charge and rebuild her because all they will have is a hull and the engines, turbines and motors and they will all have to be gone over.

Commander Sullivan would not give an estimate of the cost of the job but he did say that it would be cheaper than building a new ship of the same size.

He says thousands of letters came in with suggestions how to salvage the ship and added that most of them were practical.

Many favored the coffer dam method but Commander Sullivan says that would be too costly, that the dam would take more steel than the ship contains.

Over on the pier he has set up a diving school because there is a scarcity of divers—particularly divers who know mechanics. So the Navy rigged up a diving tank and other equipment and is training men who will be valuable in the future.

They found that 300 feet of the bow was on solid rock and that 160 feet of mud separated the stern from the rock. They are closing portholes and cargo ports with wooden stoppers made ashore.

# Socialists and Communists Of Illinois Off Fall Ballot

By Dorothea Kahn

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Difficulties which minority parties face in a dozen states when they try to get their candidates on the ballot are being brought to attention here as protests are heard against Illinois' stringent regulations. Rulings in this state will keep both Socialist and Communist candidates off the ballot sheets this fall but the Prohibition Party, by dint of hard work, has managed to qualify.

Leading the protest in this state is the Illinois State Committee of the Communist Party which feels that a law passed a little more than a year ago increasing the difficulties for minority party filing was aimed directly at its organization. The Communists claim that the law is unconstitutional and are seeking a chance to test it in the courts. So far they have been blocked in efforts to make a trial case. In their plea for a test of the law they are supported by the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee and some individuals not members of the party who are interested merely in the right of any minority party to get on the ballot.

The provision of the Illinois law which makes it especially difficult for labor parties to get on the ballot is that requiring that petitions must be signed by at least 200 voters from each of 50 counties of the state, as well as by a total of 25,000 voters. This ruling is harder on the Communists and Socialists than it is on the small Prohibition Party. For the "dry" group draws its membership largely from rural counties. While small, the membership is widely distributed over the state. The labor parties, on the other hand, find their strength in only a few industrial centers such as Chicago, Peoria, and Rockford. They cannot at the present time muster 200 petition signers in 50 counties, even though they might be able to achieve the large total of 25,000 for the state as a whole.

**Obstacle in Collins Law**

A further obstacle to the Communists is the Collins Law, passed in the summer of 1941, which expressly bans from the ballot any party of a communistic or fascist nature which advocates overthrow of government by force and violence. While the Communist Party denies the charge that it comes within this classification, it would like to have their petition formally rejected on this ground so that they could make a test case of the constitutionality of the law.

Their chief grievance now is against Gov. Dwight H. Green. They say he refused to accept the petition so that it never got to the Election Board and the Board, therefore, never had a chance to reject it. The Communist Party tried to force action. It filed a motion last month before the State Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus against the Governor, the auditor of public accounts, and the secretary of state to compel the certifying of the candidates of the Communist Party, but the motion was denied.

Illinois has one of the most stringent laws for qualifying on the ballot, but minority parties have their problems in other states. Some state laws are aimed directly at the Communist Party, while others act to keep all parties except the major ones off the ballot. A study of these state laws has been made by Edward E. Blake of the Prohibition National Committee. Florida, says Mr. Blake, has a law which prevents his group from ever qualifying. It requires that the party must poll five per cent of the vote before it can qualify for a place on the ballot, but doesn't say how the party can get the vote if it isn't on the ballot.

Mississippi requires the organization in counties and precincts. Ohio makes it difficult by requiring a large number of signers to petitions—about 31,000 this year—and signers must state their intention to vote the ticket.

Maryland requires only 2,000 names, but specifies that they must be published in a newspaper of general circulation and paid for at the rate of 25 cents a name. The assumption, said Mr. Blake, is that people would not want their names published as signers of a Communist Party petition, but he said the expense connected with publication is prohibitive to a group such as the Prohibition Party. Other states having filing fees are California, Washington, Ohio, and Missouri, said Mr. Blake.

Louisiana requires persons to register for the party before they can sign its petition. Other states which set up hurdles for minority parties are Minnesota, Nevada, and Nebraska, according to Mr. Blake. The Socialist Party finds difficulties also in New York, but manages to meet them. Massachusetts recently considered such a law but rejected it.

The attitude of the Socialist Party to these regulations is supported by a number of people opposed to fascist trends. It is right, they say, for a state to impose reasonable restrictions to keep irresponsible groups from cluttering up the ballot but these rules should not be so strict that they act against a genuine minority party. Usually, say the Socialists, the requirement that a nominating convention be held is sufficient to keep out the irresponsibles.

# Assailed Official Hits Dies' Tactics

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Merle D. Vincent, one of 19 public officials recently described by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas as "subversives still on the public payroll," last night assailed the Texas congressman for trying "to lynch the loyalties" of citizens without trial.

Mr. Vincent, chief of the Hearings Branch of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Federal Department of Labor, made his reply in an open letter to Mr. Dies who had named him and 18 others during an address in the House Sept. 24.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

### AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Deehls, S-27, Fitchburg, Mass.

## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

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*Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business.*

Antiques Expert Repairs and Restorations. Mirrors, Furniture, Paintings. M. Heiligmann, 238 Columbus Ave., Boston.

BOYLSTON Typewriter Service, Little Bldg., Boston. HUB. 3564 Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

FURS RESTYLED AND REPAIRED Scoulding & Riedel, Inc., 376 Boylston St., Boston

HOOVER MOTORS, INC. Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston Hub. 7100 Batteries still available. Get yours now!

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston Lib. 7806

LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical, Plumbing Repairing. Rear Swartz's Barber Shop, 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON Ken 7774

RADIO REPAIRS—ALL WORK GUARANTEED EDWARD BASS ELECTRIC CO. 135 Federal Street, BOSTON

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT Fountain Pen Repairing 1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room

Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 306. LAF. 3087

RE-TUBE YOUR RADIO NOW! Free Testing—Complete Stock—Repair Service. Peters Music Shop, 1719 Mass. Ave., Lexington.

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing. 9x12 Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, $4.95 Orientals $7.95

ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS HIGHlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

### REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES 689 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge. KIR. 2345 Mass.

*For Other*
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
*Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory*
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
*In The Christian Science Monitor*

### HOUSES FOR SALE

DEDHAM, MASS. — 6½-room white, semi-colonial; garage; fireplace, sunporch, hardwood floors; beautiful surroundings; select, outer neighborhood; near trains, buses, stores; $7500. Dedham 1373-W.

NEEDHAM, MASS. 7 rooms and garage; older type house, well built; reasonable; 3 minutes to train and center. Call OWNER, Dover 324-J.

NEWTON, MASS.—Must sell colonial 6-room home; oil; piazza, fireplace, extra lavatory; garden; near bus. LAS 7477 evenings.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 60-11 171st St.—6-room bungalow, good condition; 2-car garage; in residential neighborhood although zoned for business; outdoor fireplace; $6000.00. Phone FL. 9-8233.

### FOR SALE OR RENT

ATTRACTIVE colonial 8-room house, hot-water heat with oil; large living room, all modern improvements; ample grounds; garage; conveniently located. Tel. Dedham 1290-J. Mass.

### FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY pork provision route and truck $1500; good income. Phone Fl. 9-8233, or 60-11 171st St., Flushing, N. Y.

### FOR RENT

8-ROOM single home near schools and churches. $50 per month; upper apt. of 6 rooms, all modern; adults only, $60. Call BIG. 0475 or 5879 (Mass.).

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

JAMAICA PLAIN—2 min. from pond; upper apt. in 2-family house, 6 rooms, completely furnished; tile bath, reception room, hot-water heat; full coal bin. ARN. 5289 (Mass.)

### APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-5500 4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS With Fully Equipped Kitchens Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church. $36-$45. EN. 2-1883.

### LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

N. Y. C., Midtown—Fully rented, 21 furnished rooms, 6 baths, on one floor; good condition; no brokers. Write Box K-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Clean, warm room; comfortable bed; business man or woman; conv. Arsenal, 1st Corros area hdqts. STA. 4048.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—ROOM, business woman or couple; 12 min. to Harvard Sq.; breakfasts optional; other arrangements upon application. Arl. 6790. Mrs. Mildred Vinton Drew. Call before 10:30 a. m. or after 10:30 p. m.

BOSTON—Furn. rm. in hotel near The Christian Science Mother Church. Reduced rate to Christian Scientist business woman; light housekeeping. Box H-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 521 West 112 (41)—Double front, suitable couple; running water, 2 closets, adjacent bath, elevator, phone, $10 week; single, private bath, sunny, $6.

N. Y. C. 65TH ST. W (80 Central Park W.) THOMAR RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location, quiet; newly furnished; all transportations; near Park and church. CO. 5-9365.

N. Y. C., 48 W. 73rd St. (4-S)—Single, comfortable; elevator; excellent transportation; near Park, church; home atmosphere; $4.00. Call after 2 p. m.

N. Y. C., Midtown—Southern garden exposure; bath, stall shower, swimming pool, gymnasium; refined home atmosphere; gentleman. Circle 6-2185.

ROSLINDALE, MASS. — Clean, comfortable room, twin beds; also single room; quiet home; excellent location, convenient to transportation. PAR 4832-M.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON—Very reasonable rates, practice privileges; women only; references required. South End Music School (member Community Fund), 32 Rutland St. Com. 4231.

### COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; excellent food; 3 baths, heat each room; loving hospitalities; open all year. $15 booklet. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

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HYANNIS, Cape Cod, Mass. The Lodge by the Ocean. Rooms, with board if desired. Rates reduced. Quiet neighborhood. 154 Estey Ave. Tel. 1482.

### HELP WANTED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Man or woman as clerk. High Grade Fruit & Flower Shop. Apply Mr. Gomatos, 31 Brattle St. TROw. 9430.

RADIO HELP
MEN AND WOMEN
Local positions for Radio Engineers on production, research and design departments. Technicians for laboratory work; or any men who have constructed transmission sets or is an amateur radio man or experienced in broadcasting stations. Can use several in each department.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

WANTED experienced cook, 1st floor; must be happy, clean, orderly, Protestant; good wages; full particulars and references in letter. POPE, Clinton Pl., Maplewood, N. J.

## Local Classified

### United States and Canada (Continued)

### HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED — Assistant shipping clerk, stock boy, and colored porter; experience unnecessary. Gramophone Shop, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Girl, understanding finger waving, marcelling, permanent waving; atmosphere good. CHIC BEAUTY SALON, 405 Chandler St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Woman or girl as general helper, salary $40-$50. BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

MODEL-typist, young lady, pleasing appearance and personality for high-type sportswear showroom; size 14; experience unnecessary. Lillian Van Natta, 1410 Broadway, N. Y. C.

WOMAN (Protestant) keep house for elderly couple; good home and $30 month; 20 miles from New York City. Write Box C-12, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Sales Opportunity

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Baltimore, Maryland, Christian Science Church, preferably a resident of Baltimore. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AVAILABLE NOV. 1: ACCOUNTING EXECUTIVE, 35; college and business school graduate with public accounting and manufacturing experience as senior accountant, comptroller and treasurer. Write Box B-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT woman wishes position in adult home as housekeeper; good references. Write Box S-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position, New England; elderly refined American Prot., well, capable and reliable. Box G-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEMOTHER, educated, refined, Christian Scientist; complete charge of motherless or business home. Write Box L-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service. Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

### ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1941 PONTIAC, custom station wagon, practically new; radio, heaters, many extras. Box G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—1941 Plymouth, bus. coupe; 12,000 miles; 5 new tires, excellent condition. Write Box H-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

### BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

### CLEANING AND DYEING

ANDERSON'S 5-HOUR SUPER CLEANSERS 1282 Hyde Park Ave. 20 Fairmount Ave. 145 West St., Hyde Park, Mass. Hyd. 0700.

### DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

### DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

### FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE BROWNIES Sixty cents (60c) doz. Best ingredients. Brookside Kitchen, 58 Ellsworth St., Brockton, Mass.

### FURNITURE

SOLID oak dining room set; 51-inch round table, 54-inch buffet, 5 chairs. Call BIG 7954 mornings before 12 noon. (Mass.)

### JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES learned at home with Linguaphone Records—quickly and surely. 29 different languages available. Educators agree on its merits. Ask for information. C. W. HOMEYER & CO., INC., 498 Boylston Street, Boston. Ken. 3510.

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK — TUBES TESTED AT STORE — GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE. BOSTON COM. 8630

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MARIANNE QUICK, EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF PIANO, gives lessons in N. Y. C. and Bloomfield, N. J. Principles of Matthay. Visitors are welcome to hear a demonstration lesson by appointment. Enquiries 9 East 96th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Sacramento 2-8927.

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Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7989

### WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing, Work Guaranteed, E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839.

### WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE—Black cloth coat, size 18, beautiful mink collar, wool interlined; small mink trimmed hat. ASHland 4-1356, N. Y. C.

## Massachusetts

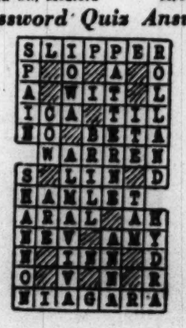
### ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

Complete Flower Service
Anytime—anywhere
Phone or visit our flower shops
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
961 Mass. Ave. Ari. 2000—3091
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0080

*Crossword Quiz Answers*




## MASSACHUSETTS

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

CHESTER K. WANAMAKER
Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Tools and Kitchenware
1350 Mass. Avenue Tel. ARL. 3586

### BOSTON

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Presentation of fascinating fur-trimmed hats at reasonable prices. Your own fur or material made up in fine styles.
MME. BUETTEL ARNOULD
French Millinery
37 Temple Place Room 9

### BOSTON—Hyde Park

William H. Harlow & Sons
Rockwool Insulation
Batts and Blown-in Types
Storm Windows
Telephone HYDe Park 0560

### BOSTON—Roslindale

*Satisfaction Guaranteed at*
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

Edna Beauty Shop
4197 WASHINGTON ST.
Roslindale Sq., Mass.
near Rialto Theatre
All Lines of Beauty Craft
PAR. 7532
PERMANENTS

### BOSTON—West Roxbury

ROSS'
West Roxbury Mfg. Co.
5168 Washington Street, West Roxbury
Women's and Misses' Pure Wool Furred Coats. Woolen and Silk Dresses. Low prices. It pays to buy at Ross' West Roxbury Mfg. Co.

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CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
*Everything in*
FALL APPAREL for Women and Misses
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
We still have a few brand new VACUUM CLEANERS at 39.95
783 MAIN STREET

For All Your FURNITURE NEEDS
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre Street, Brockton

A Real Second Front
The Home Furnished in Good Taste by
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Company
610 MAIN ST., OPP. FOREST AVE.

### BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
JIM'S SHOE STORE
Agent for Cooperative Men's Shoes
Shoes for Entire Family
*Fine Shoe Repairing*
Beacon 2838 157 Washington St.

BANCROFT CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Have your Fall Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
*for All Occasions*
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
367 Harvard Street ASP. 3000
Member F. T. D

Fall Hats that do nice things for you.
Louis' Exclusively Hats
1374 Beacon St., Brookline
27 Central St., Wellesley

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
*Sales and Service*
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
630 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

### CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5670. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOSTONIAN SHOES
*For Men*
$8.95 to $11.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

A MUST for Fall Housecleaning
Blipex The Cleaner of White Enamel and Fine Furniture 50c bottle
SAGE'S
60 Church Street Cambridge TRO. 7211 Leonard Street Belmont Center BEL. 4500

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
*Prompt, Courteous Service*

Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE KIRkland 6681
833-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE LASell 2183

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

### CONCORD

Our last shipment of Youngstown Sinks are here. See them while they last.
MacRAE COMPANY
Concord, Mass.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR
We carry a complete line of Hood's Rubbers and Overshoes. A word to the wise—BUY EARLY.
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord, Mass.

### GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
*The Department Store of the North Shore*
Gloucester, Massachusetts

### GREENFIELD

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
*Monarch Finer Foods*

### HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Laros No-Ride Slips
Do the hem of your slip and the hem of your dress keep company? There's one slip made that guarantees that—and at the same time really fits you. Tailored and Lace Trimmed $2.25—3.98.
Philbrook MacKenney Shop, Inc.

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

THIS IS THE TIME
to have topcoats, jackets, sweaters, fall dresses and suits individually dry cleaned.
Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses... 79c
PHONE 1-8-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
Zipper Lined
Cavalry Twill
Double Duty Coats $29.50

The MANHATTAN SHOP
1 Merrimack Street

### HINGHAM

FRED F. ROWE
Successor to Anderson Bros.
*Quality and Service*
MEATS FISH FRUIT VEGETABLES
7 North St. GROCERIES Tel. HIN. 1420

DRISCOLL
Radio and Electric Shop
Service of all makes of radios.
*BE PATRIOTIC*
Allowance made on all scrap records
61 South Street Hin. 0018

New Shares
are now on sale
Fully insured under Massachusetts Laws
THE HINGHAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK
*50 Years of Service*
37 MAIN STREET HIN. 0780

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

### HOLYOKE

*Pick Your Favorite Style Here!*
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 3058
Holyoke, Mass.
*Member Florist Telegraph Association*

### LAWRENCE

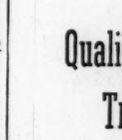
Cherry & Webb's
OLD-FASHIONED HARVEST SALE
*save up to $8.00!*
COATS
$21.90
*values to $29.95*
Every Coat 100% Wool
Better Coat Dept.—Second Floor

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

### LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
*Fresh Pasteurized*
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Un-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
SELECTED FRUITS
CHOICE MEATS
*All Kinds of Vegetables in Season*
1751 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841

Bakery Products, Light Lunches, Ice Cream, Delicatessen Products.

THE PAUL REVERE SHOP
1837 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
*We make a specialty of*
CHILDREN'S Books, Stationery, Pictures and Activity Games

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
*Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats*
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

The Minute Shoppe
MRS. E. M. ROBINSON, Prop.
15 Waltham St. Ph. Lex. 0991-W
We feature Hallmark Greeting Cards. Listen to "Meet Your Navy" on the radio every Friday evening.

### LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality Jewelry Trade at
Wood-Abbott Co.
135 Central Street
Lowell, Mass.

John W. Fraser
Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

"QUALITY FURNITURE"
Satisfactory terms can be arranged.
A. E. O'Heir Co.
HURD STREET
Just around the corner from Central St.

### LOWELL (Continued)

Calls attention to the large stock of
Men's and Boys' Clothes
now ready at
TALBOT'S CLOTHING CO.
Central at Warren

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
67th BASEMENT BIRTHDAY SALE
Hundreds of real money savings for the next 10 days

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3672 Wyman's Exchange

Cherry & Webb's
NEW STORE HOURS
Mondays, 12:30 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Tuesdays through Saturdays, 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

### LYNN

QUALITY FURNITURE

Good Carpets, Good Draperies are still obtainable.
Come in and let us show them to you.
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

Women's and Misses'
FUR-TRIMMED COATS
100% Virgin Wool; interlined with Lamb's Fur collars of Silver Fox, Beaver, Leopard, Squirrel, Wolf, and Persian Lamb. Black, brown, green, blue. 59.75
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

*Wedding Gifts*
Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Bride at Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

Youth World
Serving throughout Lynn
347 UNION STREET
*Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes*
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

### MALDEN

9 Big Days!
THURS. OCT. 15 to SAT. OCT. 24
GRANTS
36TH ANNIVERSARY SALE!
Dramatic price reductions of 5% to 40% on new fall merchandise! Shop early... get everything you need!
W. T. GRANT CO.
MALDEN

EUGÈNE
Permanents
Get Yours Now
Before Prices Advance
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 6465-W

Start Christmas Mail Now
Pick the Right Gift
*for the Boys and Girls in Service*
WIDEST SELECTION IN MALDEN
PAULA WARREN GIFT SHOP
140 PLEASANT STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?*

FIND IT

Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

## MASSACHUSETTS

### MALDEN
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**AT KOTZEN'S**
*See Our Complete Line of*
**FLORENCE PRODUCTS**

- DUAL OVEN RANGES
- GAS RANGES
- RANGE OIL BURNERS

*Also see our complete line of furniture.*
TERMS, OF COURSE

**I. I. KOTZEN CO.**
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

**CheckMaster**
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE
A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE EVER REQUIRED
ONLY CHARGE: 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED
THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C. MALDEN, MASS.

**CURTAINS and DRAPERIES**
for your home
*We carry a complete line*
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty
**Jones Stores, Inc.**
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

**E. D. KAULBACK & SON**
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

**DON'T MISS THE BOAT . . .**
Gifts for your boys abroad should be chosen now—
*Mailed between Oct. 1st and Nov. 15th*
**JOSLIN'S**

Peggy MacDonald
Modish Dressmaking
Alterations
Remodeling
212 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.
Over Strand Theater Tel. MAL. 1858

### MARLBORO
1897—1942
**FORTY FIVE YEARS OF FUEL SERVICE**
**Marlborough Coal Co.**

### MEDFORD

*An Invitation to Beauty*
**Edythe**
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

*The 40-Year-Old Flower Shop*
**Medford Flower and Gift Shop**
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All times
Prompt Deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

**ROCHFORD MOTORS**
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

**Cradock Apothecary**
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
*Free Delivery*
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

LET'S ALL GO TO
**LEON'S**
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

**K. W. GERRITSON**
*Jeweler*
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue, Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

"Medford's Store for Men"
Stetson and Cradock Hats
Arrow Shirts and Underwear
Duofold Underwear
Interwoven Socks
Men's Clothing
**O'BRIEN'S**
*Opposite Medford Theatre*
57 Years in Medford Square

### MELROSE

**GARNISS**
**MARKET**
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN
CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
**BENSON COAL CO.**
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

## MASSACHUSETTS

### MELROSE
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R. 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**O. E. HAWES CO.**
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
*Quality Meats and Groceries*

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
*Sales and Service*
**Daniels LeSaffre Motors**
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

### NEEDHAM

**Tel-NEE 2000**
**RIMMELE'S MARKET**
**FOOD SPECIALISTS**

*with prices that appeal*
*Ask for our Weekly List*

PAUL E. RICHWAGEN & SONS, INC.
FLORISTS
*"The Home of Flowers"*
Member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
HIGHLAND AVE. at ROSEMARY ST.
Tel. NEEdham 0652 Needham, Mass.

### NEW BEDFORD

**THE CHARLES F. WING CO.**
790 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.
**WING'S**
FIRST FLOOR
**GOOD ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM**
Select one of the many colorful patterns from our stock and we will give you an estimate of cost. Cemented over thick felt makes the floor warmer.

*Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing*
**R. ERNEST HARTLEY**
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Edgewood Lane Dial 3-2276
Shop Dial 3-3167
199 Acushnet Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.

M. C. SWIFT & SON
ESTABLISHED 1850
*"The Home of Worsted-tex Clothes for Men"*
201 Union Street

**Terminal Hat Cleaners**
*Theodore Alivezos, Proprietor*

Hat Cleaners with a reputation for good work.
Ladies' and Men's Shoes Shined — all kinds.
*Nr. Bus Terminal*, 921 Purchase St.

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
**BUSH & CO., Inc.**
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

M. J. LEAHY CO.
"One of America's Fine Men's Apparel Stores"
512-516 Pleasant Street

**NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET**
*The Complete Food Store*
Meat—Fish—Fruit
Vegetables
*Bakery Specials Daily*
704 Purchase St. Phone 5-7821

**Cherry's**
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Proprietor
*Cleaners and dyers with a reputation for good work and service since 1886.*
43-45 Hunter Street Phone 6-8262

*Willey's Inc.*
Extremely smart coats for women—tailored from Magic Fabric—100% pure Virgin Wool.

*La France*
WATCHES & DIAMONDS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

### NEWBURYPORT

**Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners**
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2500

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEWTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0404. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS**

GOWNS AT BROOKLINE
1391 BEACON STREET
BEA. 2092
423 Centre Street LAS 6084

**VACUUM CLEANERS**
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

### NEWTON CENTER

*Sally Wheeler*
Tailored and Dressy Wools
Misses and Women
Afternoon Frocks of Crepe and Velveteen
American Golfers
Sizes 10 to 44 and Half Sizes
831 Beacon St., next to S. S. Pierce

### NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
*"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear*

**BE COMFORTABLE**
**Save Money and Fuel This Winter**
Install storm windows and doors now.
Free estimates Call Big. 7997
**PECK LUMBER CO.**
247 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE

### NEWTON—West Newton

**FUEL OIL**
**COAL • COKE**
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
**B. S. HATCH CO.**

### PITTSFIELD

Women who walk say
**WALK-OVER**
Steady-stride low heels—smart for suits and uniforms. Sleek polished black, tan or kona red calf.
$7.95
**Walk-Over Shoe Store**
190 North Street

*The*
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

**Lubrication**
**Vulcanizing**
**Washing**
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

**Pittsfield Milk Exchange**
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
*Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream*
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

**WENDELL BEAUTY SALON**
Permanent Waving
Haircutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture
*Wm. Langley*
37 West Street Dial 7022

E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North Street Dial 2-3083
QUALITY BREAD
and
BAKERY PRODUCTS

### QUINCY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
600 QUINCY AVENUE 39 TEMPLE STREET

**THOMAS S. BURGIN**
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 5000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
*Jewelry and Gift Shop*
NEW LOCATION
**7-11 Cottage Avenue**

## MASSACHUSETTS

### QUINCY
(Continued)

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

### READING

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Have You Tried Our*
**Homogenized Milk?**
*Customers Prefer It*
1. No mixing necessary
2. Improves texture of food
3. Quicker to serve
4. Easily digested

Through our homogenizing process the cream is
*evenly*
*thoroughly*
*permanently*
distributed throughout the milk.

**C. W. Spear Milk Co.**
37 Central St., Wakefield CRY 0610

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

**THORNDIKE'S**
Main St. at Haven St.

ARROW SHIRTS
MOHAWK SHIRTS
Footwear for the entire family

### SOMERVILLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**FURBUSH & SHUTE, Inc.**
APOTHECARIES
With an Extensive Line of Toiletries
H. H. Ayer, Yardley, etc.
Shop early. Selection will be short.
Teele Square Som. 0718

*Star Market Co.*
**LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!**
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

**S. POSSICK CO.**
*Furniture and Upholstering*
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

BELDEN & SNOW
*The Men's Wear Stores*
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

**J. A. Marsh Coal Co.**
*Oil Burners*
*Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke*
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

### SOUTHBORO

We will ship to the boys in the service a carton of fancy
**McINTOSH APPLES**
anywhere in the United States direct from the farm. 12 or 24 apples in a nicely packed carton.
**WILLOWBROOK FARM 1680**
Wayside Store, Southboro

### SPRINGFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Flowers by* PAGE
**FRANK M. PAGE**
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

**LAUER'S**
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

### TAUNTON

**FURNISHINGS for MODERN HOMES**
*Linoleum and Floor Covering Specialists*
**BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY**
10-12 Trescott St. Taunton, Mass.
"Your Store"
TELEPHONES 3421 and 3422

### WALTHAM

BURNHAM BATTERY SERVICE
GO HARD GASOLINE
General Tires and Batteries
**TAVERN SQUARE SERVICE STATION**
MILROY JOHNSTON, Prop.
865 WESTON STREET WAL. 4383

## MASSACHUSETTS

### WALTHAM
(Continued)

**Waltham Coal Co.**
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

*Come in and see*
**The Market of Tomorrow**
Quality foods at reasonable prices
**Waltham Super Market**
836 MAIN STREET

**ARROW SHIRTS**
**$2.25 • $2.50**
*A good place to buy good clothes*
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
**GEO. I. KELLY**

### WATERTOWN

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

*Star Market Co.*
Free Delivery and Charge Privileges at the Lowest Supermarket Prices!
Every nationally-known brand at its lowest possible price!
24 MT. AUBURN ST. WAT. 3000

### WELLESLEY

*We Supply Car Wants*
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
**ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE**
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

### WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
**SHARRON'S**
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
*Specialized Skill in*
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

### WEYMOUTH

*The Cleanest Number in Town*
Just Call Wey. 2424 for
**SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS**
814 Broad Street, East Weymouth

### WINCHESTER

**WINCHESTER PROV. CO.**
Poultry, Beef, Pork, Lamb, Seafoods, Fruit, Vegetables
Groceries
Tel. Win. 2780 553 Main St.

New, Charming and So Comfortable
Shoes @ $6.95
McLAUGHLIN'S
9 Thompson Street Win. 2588

**PIKE'S SERVICE**
JOHN PIKE, Prop.
Let us keep your car in condition for longer use. Dependable, complete repairing and cheerful service. Fair prices.
674 Main St., Winchester Tel. Win. 1157

### WINTHROP

**Winthrop Laundering Company**
18 Central Street Ocean 1226
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us make your blankets like new —We launder everything.
*Prompt delivery service*

### WORCESTER

**LAURA LOUISE, Inc.**
Ready-Made and Custom-Made HATS OF DISTINCTION
Specializing in Cleaning and Restyling Hats
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4442

100% Virgin Wool
**DRESS PLAIDS**
You'll rave over this perfectly huge collection of all-wool skirtings and dress plaids. Authentic tartan plaids, 100% virgin wool, 54 inches wide, a yard..... **$2.39**
**SLOCUM'S**
476 MAIN STREET, SECOND FLOOR
For All Children's Cold Weather Clothing
**THE CHILDREN'S SHOP**
478 Main Street Opposite City Hall
Outfitters to Children from Cradle to College

**European Local Classified**

### CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7246.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received. Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 80/-. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

### PRINTING

B. H. VOS will give his personal attention to all Printing and Stationery Orders given to his firm THE BYRON PRESS, 3, Brickfields, Harrow. Phone Byron 3549

### TUITION

ROWENA ROBINSON, L.R.A.M., L.G.S.M. (Elec.). Voice-production and Dramatic Art. Wylde Green Lodge, Birmingham Rd., Sutton Coldfield. Tel. SUT. 1092.

## European Local Classified
(Continued)

### WANTED TO BUY

HOME MOVIE AND TALKIE PROJECTORS still wanted—please release yours. Very high prices paid for 16mm. Sound, and 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Silent Projectors. Also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers still wanted. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127 New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

## England

### BATH

*Say it with Flowers*

PHONE 4129
**A. J. Caudle,** FLORIST
*For the finest expressions of affection and sympathy*
29, Charles Street, BATH

**Williams**
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. BATH.
Tel. 2330

WALKER & LING
*Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers*
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

**Kendall**
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
3, The Corridor, Bath.
49, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.

**COAL** of all kinds
Tel. 2448
For Glorious Fires and Clean Grates
**THE BATH COAL CO.**
Pearson, 17, Argyle St., BATH

### BIRMINGHAM

**Home Can Be a Wonderful Antidote to Less Happy Conditions Around**
Beautiful Furniture
Colourful Carpets and Curtains
Reflect a Sense of Peace
**Kean & Scott Ltd.**
Corporation Street, Birmingham

**S. N. COOKE, Ltd.**
*S. N. Cooke Ltd. wish all their Customers a Happy Christmas.*
★
S. N. Cooke Ltd., 20, New St., Birmingham
31, High St., Shrewsbury
Also 12, Pier St., Aberystwyth
18, Wood St., Stratford-on-Avon

NOTICE!
Christmas Affords a Special Opportunity of Supporting The Christian Science Monitor Advertisers
*See Also Display Page*

TEL. KIN. 1678
**ROY DIXON** A.R.P.S.
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

A. J. WHITMORE
for Confectionery
Sweets and Groceries
117, Queens Head Road, Handsworth

**BLINKHORN'S STORES**
Olton, Birmingham
Tel. ACO. 2412

### BOURNEMOUTH

**HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.**
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
*Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers*
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

**GRACE BROS.**
*Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers*
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1581
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.
Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate
**MEADERS** LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
603-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

## ENGLAND

### BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

SHOP AT
**Plummers**
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

**AISH & CO.**
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
*Advice and Estimates Free*
Tel. 3700

**Williams**
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

**C. G. LEE**
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
**Watch, Clock and Jewellery**
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

### BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

**HETHERINGTONS**
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

**Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.**
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
*Highest Quality Lowest Price*

### BRISTOL

TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST
*for Economy Clothes*
**MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7**

**BRUNNER'S CAFÉ**
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

A. E. FINCH
Electrical & Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street, Bristol 1.
Electrical Installations.
Electrical Apparatus Repaired

*Brooks of Bristol*
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

### BROMLEY

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
*Reached and Maintained by*
**ROBERT MORLEY** & CO., LTD.
LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444 Phone RAVensbourne 4667
*Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.*
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL.
*Factory always open for inspection.*

**DUNN'S** on the **MARKET SQ.**
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

*Warne's Ltd* Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
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ENGLAND

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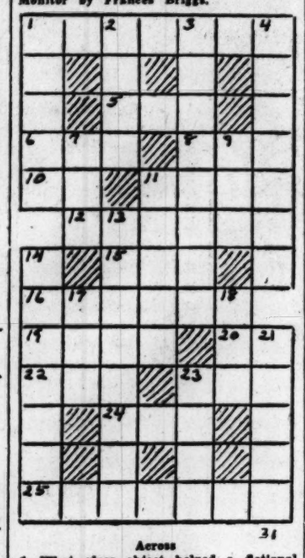
# Daily Features Page

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics* · *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs.



**Across**

1—What glass object helped a fictional prince to find a bride?
5—Brevity is said to be the soul of what?
6—What South American river is also called the Putumayo?
8—Sesame is what?
10—Not any.
11—What is second letter of Greek alphabet?
13—What city of Ohio is named for surveyor who platted it?
15—The linden is sometimes called what?
16—What Shakespearean hero loves Lord Chamberlain's daughter?
18—What is fourth largest inland sea in the world?
20—Exclamation of delight.
22—What is most arid State of American Union (abbr.)?
23—Who is Sir Hugh Robsart's daughter in Scott's "Kenilworth"?
24—Tavern.
25—You would find Goat Island in what American river?

**Down**

1—Columbus discovered America under flag of what country?
2—What is one of leading agricultural States of U. S.?
3—Who is central character in "The Egoist" by George Meredith?
4—Jean Christophe is hero of novel by whom?
7—What creature is associated with founding of Thebes?
9—What is a noun suffix denoting "one of a party"?
11—What is a European flatfish allied to the turbot?
12—Figaro is valet to whom in "Marriage of Figaro"?
14—What is principal river of Ireland and of the United Kingdom?
17—Exist.
18—Tam-o'-shanter.
21—What was name of mythical serpent in lake or marsh of Lerna?
23—Who is Don Pedro's daughter in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?

(Answer Block Appears among the Advertisements)

## Did You Ever Wonder

### What "Gunny" Sacks Are Made From?

The word gunny is from the Hindu goni, a coarse cloth woven from jute. And jute is a tropical fiber-producing plant related to the basswood. The jute of commerce comes from the warm alluvial planes of northeastern India.

Jute plants are from 8 to 15 feet high with slender stalks about a half inch in diameter. Sown as a fiber crop, the plants have no branches except a few at the top.

The fiber is harvested after flowering time. The stalks are cut down with a hand sickle or are pulled up by the roots and tied

in bundles. The bundles are then immersed in stagnant pools or in slow-running streams to ferment or ret.

The retting process requires from ten to twenty days, after which the stalks are beaten by hand to separate the fiber from the woody portion of the stalk. The stringy fiber thus obtained is hung up to dry in the hot sun, the average yield of fiber per plant being only about 5 per cent by weight. After drying, the jute fiber is squeezed by powerful hydraulic presses into dense bales weighing about 400 pounds apiece.

Jute fiber is inferior in quality to that of flax and hemp. The varying diameter of the fiber cell in jute results in undesirable variations in strength in different parts of the fiber. Jute fiber also is too woody and brittle in texture to be woven into fabrics by ordinary methods.

Jute is widely used for gunny sacks, bags, carpet and linoleum backing, burlap, upholstery webbing, cordage, theatrical scenery, etc., and may be mixed with other fibers and used in draperies and other heavy materials. Jute bags are also used as sand bags to plug levee breaks and for wartime protection against gunfire and bombs.

What is known as China jute is not true jute but a somewhat similar fiber derived from an entirely different plant of the mallow family.

W. P. Keasbey

### Three Guesses

What's a —tude for bravery? Height? And size? And slavery?
Anxiety? And beauty? Talent? And moral duty?

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And he will lift up an ensign to the nations from far, . . . and, behold, they shall come with speed swiftly: None shall be weary nor stumble among them; none shall slumber nor sleep.*—Isa. 5:26, 27

## Daily Anecdote

### Tripped by Conscience

Vidocq, an eighteenth century baker of France, once threw his lot with a band who described themselves as "honest citizens who had taken to the woods rather than serve the press-gangs," but he soon discovered that the "honest citizens" were, in fact, a gang of highwaymen.

One night, one of the bandits declared that his purse had been stolen. As the newest recruit, Vidocq was suspected and summary punishment was about to be meted out to the hapless baker when he suddenly was struck with an idea.

Speaking to the chief of the brigands privately, Vidocq made a proposal to which the chief agreed.

A bundle of straws was prepared, after which the chief announced to his band: "You will each draw one of these straws from the bundle, and the man who has stolen the purse will draw the longest straw."

When all the straws had been drawn, one of the brigands was found holding a straw shorter than the rest.

"You are the thief!" cried the bandit chief. "The straws all were of the same length, but your guilty conscience impelled you to shorten yours." This ruse saved Vidocq from being punished for a crime which he did not commit.

### Three Guesses

Answer: Fortitude, altitude, magnitude, servitude, solicitude, pulchritude, aptitude, rectitude.

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IC. PARRIS

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** It is assumed that text books, for the school term now opening, have been brought up to the minute, and that A in the arithmetic problem works 350 days a year at $14 a day.

**Dallas News:** Some of the morale builders say we are taking the war too optimistically. But when you start building a house do you proceed as if the thing is about to fall down?

**St. Louis Star-Times:** "Cash money in circulation in this country now amounts to $94.95 per capita." We'd take ours out and count it to see if we had our pro rata share, if we weren't afraid a tax collector might be watching us.

## Daily Quotation

*The day becomes more solemn and serene*
*When noon is past: there is a harmony*
*In Autumn, and a luster to its sky*
*Which through the Summer is not heard or seen.*

Shelley

## In Lighter Vein

**Candid Comment**

When the average man argues with a woman the final result is: "He came, he saw, he concurred."—Ballut Abyad Chatter.

**His Business**

"My friend," said the missionary, "are you traveling the straight and narrow path?"

In silence the man handed over his card. It read: "Signor Ballancio, Tightrope Walker."—Exchange.

**Schoolboy Howlers**

Ravenous — Angry even in hunger.

Disburse—To burst.

Felon—A bird of the air.

Ottawa—Situated on the River Otto, noted for a scent known as "Otto of Roses."

**Changing the Subject**

A recruit failed to salute a captain. The captain followed him inside and demanded: "Don't you recognize the uniform?"

"Yes, sir," replied the recruit, feeling the captain's coat. "Pretty nice uniform; look at this thing they issued me."—Grit.




"I don't want a doll. I want a welding set."

Rotarian

"Have you had stage experience before?"

**Nothing But Praise**

Customer: "Satisfied? Of course, I'm satisfied. I've nothing but praise for you."

Tailor: "Then I suppose there's no use sending you another bill."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

**Latest Waac Story?**

Captain: "Why didn't you salute me this morning, Jones?

Private Jones: "I didn't see you, Captain."

Captain: "Good. I was afraid you were mad at me."

**Carnegie's Method**

Andrew Carnegie employed a simple but conclusive test in hiring office boys. He would give them some parcels to unwrap. Their employment depended upon whether they carefully untied the knots and saved the string or snipped it off and threw it away.

Whom did the canny Scot employ? One guess. Wrong. The boys who cut the string got the jobs. "The days of string-saving," observed the capitalist, "are over."—Wall Street Journal.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Every Little Helps

Durban, South Africa

A columnist in the Natal Mercury writes: In front of me this morning I have the sum of one shilling and sixpence in penny stamps—the proceeds of a concert.

Now, one and sixpence hardly sounds like a "sell out," but you would be surprised to learn what a first class little show it represented. It was staged at Doonside by Yvonne, Judy and Boet Venter, aged seven, five and two respectively.

The kiddies have asked me to hand the money to a fund for blind soldiers.

The little note sent me enclosing the stamps occupies only half a sheet of paper. They have asked me not to waste the rest of the sheet. I shall see that their requests are complied with.

"I want to send food to my Daddy," said Denise Bands, aged five, when she handed over 9s., the result of much hard work on her part.

Her father is a prisoner of war and so she set to work knitting teapot covers and selling them for the benefit of the Prisoners of War Food Fund. It was her own idea and she did all the work herself. Her gift to the fund is greatly appreciated.

**Into War Work**

Wrapping machines which once put transparent covers on cigars now wrap small radio batteries, needed for the Army, with a vital protective covering.

## NEWS ITEM — GÖRING AND OTHER HIGH-RANKING NAZIS HAVE HUGE PERSONAL FORTUNES SALTED AWAY OUTSIDE OF GERMANY.

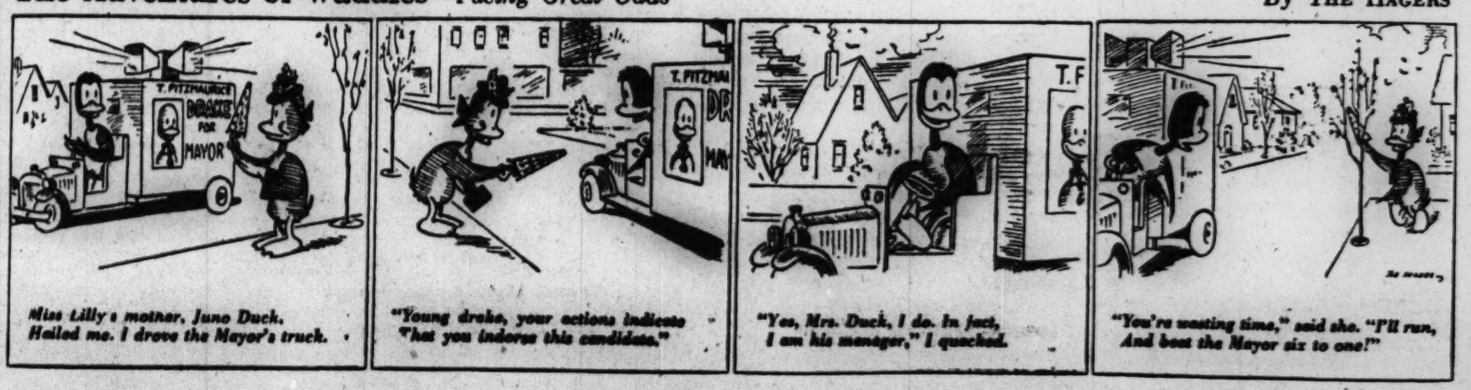
**Tubby and Buddy & Co.**—*Even a Strong Man Can't Chin Himself on a Weak Tree* — By Le Petty

THE COMMITTEE THANKED US FOR TURNING IN SO MUCH METAL —
I WONDER HOW LONG IT TAKES TO TURN A BUNCH OF SCRAP INTO AN AIRPLANE !
YOU KNOW, WE NEED THOUSANDS OF AIRPLANES — AND PILOTS —
NOT ONLY A LOT OF AIRPLANES. BUT GOOD AIRPLANES — THE BEST !
BECAUSE IF SOMETHING IS A LITTLE DEFICIENT.....
WELL... YOU SEE WHAT I MEAN....

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*I Repeat, What Can You Do With a Fellow Like That?* — By Rodgers

"Well, it happened again last night!" Military Secret wagged when he saw me this morning — "What?" I asked, "What happened last night?"
"Why that feeling" he said, "you know — that feeling I told you about yesterday."
"Now, listen!" I wagged, "You mentioned a "feeling" yesterday but you didn't tell me anything about it! What is it? Where — when — how did you get it? And most important, what do you want me to do about it?"
"Oh, didn't I tell you about it?" he wagged, "That's good, I don't want you to know anything about it. Then if you feel it I'll know it's not just my imagination or because you were expecting some such thing!"
Gr-r-r! What can you do with a fellow like that?

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*Facing Great Odds* — By The Hagers


T. FITZMAURICE
DUCKS FOR MAYOR
Miss Lilly's mother, Juno Duck, Hailed me. I drove the Mayor's truck.
"Young drake, your actions indicate That you indorse this candidate."
"Yes, Mrs. Duck, I do. In fact, I am his manager," I quacked.
"You're wasting time," said she. "I'll run, And beat the Mayor six to one!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Guadalcanal

American eyes, hearts, hopes are today focused on Guadalcanal. On that distant Pacific isle, whose name still has an unfamiliar sound, is being fought a battle that suddenly has taken on vivid meanings. There is a feeling that upon events there may rest the direction of the war in the Pacific for months or even years. Should a major fleet action be risked, a great Allied victory that cut the Japanese Navy below effective power to supply, police, and protect its Empire and spoils would take its place in lists of the world's decisive battles.

The potentialities of the battle for Guadalcanal may come as a surprise to those who have thought of Allied actions in the Pacific as minor defensive operations to hold the Japanese while major efforts were concentrated in Europe. American naval authorities, it is now clear, threw down the gauntlet when they captured the important Guadalcanal airfield early in August.

The Japanese, deciding they would never be any stronger in relation to growing United Nations strength, have apparently chosen to pick up the challenge. Preparations have been rushed on both sides. Since about October 1 the Japanese seem to have had another Solomons airbase from which they could launch fighters without auxiliary gasoline tanks. This brought protected bombers into the fray, and, in turn, meant land-based plane protection for heavy units of the Japanese fleet. So now are engaged the sharpest elements of present day land-sea-air warfare.

No wonder the world waits, impatient of the factors of time, space and censorship that delay reports from this battlefield. But we must hold in this stern hour to the eternal fact that the destiny of men is not left entirely to the flux of battlefields. Always they can appeal to a greater Power. Those aligned with the cause of right gain their confidence and strength from that truth.

### War Criminals

When the refugee governments in London sought Russia's support for the project to punish Axis leaders as criminals they cannot have expected Moscow to reply, Fine, let's begin now—say with Rudolph Hess. And it is a bit hard to believe that Moscow expected the English to start on Hess so long as the Nazis hold so many prisoners they could torture in multiple reprisals. But the exchange of notes should help to advance the plan for bringing to personal account Axis leaders and their henchmen.

Twice recently President Roosevelt has declared the United Nations' purpose to avoid mass reprisals but to establish the identity of those responsible "for innumerable acts of savagery" and to name, apprehend and try them under the "judicial processes of criminal law." Already there are blacklists, and last spring the refugee governments announced their intention to put on the short-wave radio indictments of individual criminals, with specific information as to names, places and circumstances of their crimes. Mr. Roosevelt said criminal deeds are being "carefully investigated."

This, more than the atrocity propaganda, needs emphasis. Documented evidence and specific charges are difficult, but they are essential. Those who remember how little came of the cries of "Hang-the-Kaiser" or even of the indictments the Belgians offered against certain German officers after the last war, may wonder how much will be done this time. But there is much that is different in the picture today. Certainly deeds of the Axis leaders such as the killing of hostages must be called crimes and personal punishment seems required.

In so far as it is tainted by vengeance, punishment will risk injustice and do harm to the avengers, but carried out in judicial manner it might achieve some good effects. Specific evidence helps to establish a sense of certain punishment, which may even have some present deterrent value. Most of all, it avoids the danger of driving all the peoples in the Axis to desperate resistance for fear of indiscriminate reprisals.

---

"Another source of junk," wisely remarked the so-called head of the family, "would be Junior's pants pockets." Which led Junior to retort: "Oh, yeh? Did yuh ever look in Mom's handbag?"

---

What Thaddeus was to Warsaw, Charles Carroll to Carrollton, and Dan'l Boone to Kentucky, so now will be Whitey Kurowski to St. Louis.

### Plywood Goes to War

Candidates for the title of "Busiest Plants in the Entire Nation" are the sixteen plywood factories in the United States. Now far behind with their orders, they struggle to catch up through three-shift or continuous operation and additional building. Plywood happens to be one of the world's strongest structural materials with numerous war uses such as shipping containers, bombers, air transports, gliders, torpedo boats and army landing boats.

What is this plywood? Take wood veneer sheets from one-hundredth to one-tenth of an inch thick, cement them together under great heat plus heavy pressure, and you have a semi-plastic that is boil-proof, waterproof and similar to metal, though stronger and frequently lighter.

Plywood has proved itself a worthy substitute for many metal parts of planes and other war items. Moreover, in many cases it has proved to be better than scarce metal it replaces. Unfortunately, the types of veneers required must be shipped from widely separated points in the United States, from South America and elsewhere. When present supplies are exhausted the use of plywood must lessen if, in the meantime, forest experts have not located suitable woods close enough to the sixteen plants to minimize the shipping pinch.

### Races in the World We Want

Some readers of today's article in this newspaper's series on "The World We Want" may object that it does not necessarily represent the views of all the peoples it speaks for. Obviously Dr. Das feels keenly the discrimination too many white people have practiced or tolerated toward peoples of another color. He speaks obviously, out of this feeling. Other writers, among his own countrymen, might have used similar facts, and additional facts, to present a somewhat different statement.

Nevertheless Dr. Das's discussion is timely and particularly appropriate to any series that aims to discover the problems that must be solved if we are to have the world we want. Some readers may resent the fact that the writer has not given much space to the current good intentions of white men toward their colored neighbors. Yet we may all gain from this article some sense of the magnitude of the task of convincing the peoples of Asia and Africa that the postwar world is to be more than a white man's world.

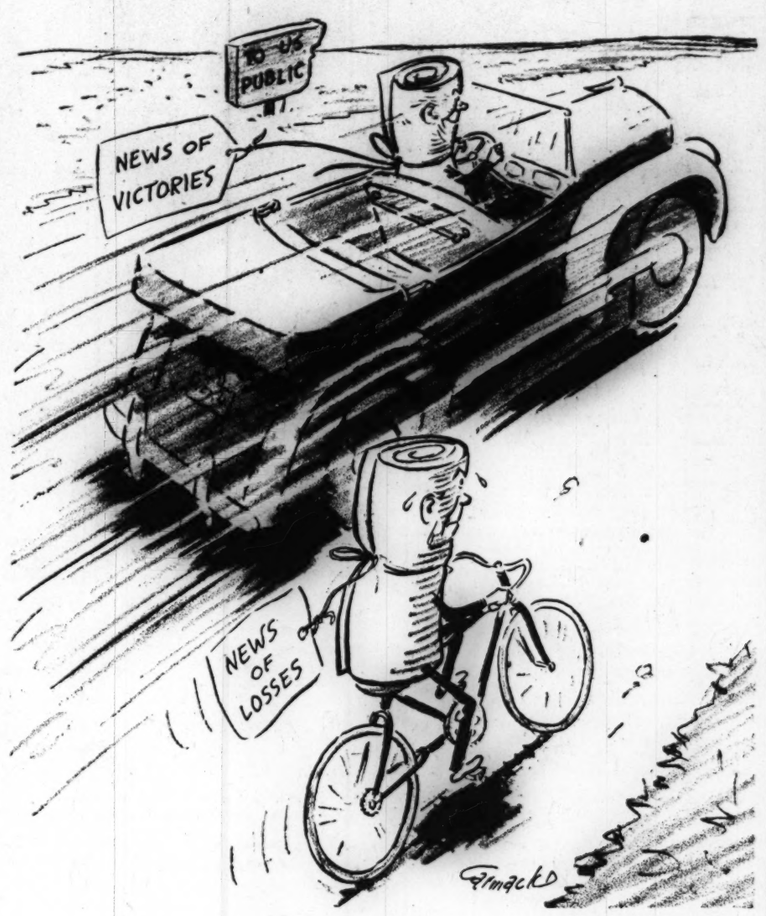
To The Christian Science Monitor Dr. Das's interpretations of events do not seem always complete. In fairness to Mr. Viton, author of "Great Britain, an Empire in Transition," it should be stated that Dr. Das's quotations from this work offer only a fragmentary conception of the research and thinking that went into that book. Likewise his references to Japan would seem to overlook the asserted superiority that the Japanese exhibit so cruelly toward the Chinese, and the fact that China finds her hope of establishing racial and national equality better served by the cause of the United Nations than by that of an aggressive section of the yellow race.

As for General Chiang Kai-shek's position on the question of immediate independence for India, it is a little difficult to understand Dr. Das's ability to interpret it as one in which the Chinese leader "advises the British and American Governments to accede to Indian demands." If the historic trip of General Chiang to India was not in fact undertaken on a suggestion from British diplomatic circles, it at least had from the first the hearty support of those circles. Moreover it was made at a time when the confusion in India, subsequently illustrated by Mr. Gandhi's disquieting remarks, was such as to menace China's strategic position.

These points should make clear that Dr. Das's article is not intended to express The Christian Science Monitor's attitude on specific questions of British or American policy toward Asia and Africa. This newspaper has included Dr. Das's study in its series because of the need among white people to understand underlying emotional as well as economic and political problems that would divide mankind into antagonistic races.

The world we want is a world in which freedom can be assured to ourselves and our neighbors because, as Wendell Willkie envisages the hope, all men everywhere are free. Dr. Das's article should help us to think our way through to that world even if it only warns us that the path to enduring peace is uphill all the way.

### Unfair Discrimination?




## Hot Iron and Cold

Few experiences are more exhilarating than a visit on the festive evening of the week to a "Saturday night town." You drive in with the zeal of an old-time cowboy "shooting up" the place, or the deacon showing off his gray mare in the fills of a two-wheeled chaise. You feel your importance, and you care not who knows it. When you get there and come to a stop, you humble down a little. But you do want to meet some one and talk off the big emotions that are boiling within you.

The particular thing I had to do at my last undertaking of the sort was to post a letter which I wanted to go through for sure delivery at a city some hundreds of miles away on Monday morning. Shopping errands were to be done, too; but they were the women folks' business. I was making from the car to a mail box which I saw conspicuously located in front of a brightly lighted establishment, I forget in what line of trade. At an intervening corner I encountered a couple of men in talk, and I had the wit to display my letter to ask:

"Will there be a collection from here tonight?"

"Oh, my! Not till Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Take it to the railroad station. A mail train leaves in half an hour."

I wondered how the man who replied could be such an authority on transportation. But I thanked him and started back to the parking spot.

"Are you in an automobile?" the man's voice called to me.

"Yes."

"Take me along?"

"Fair exchange for the information you've given me."

At the station, "Warm spell of weather," I remarked.

Observation undisputed.

"Speaking of that," I went on. "I was long ago in the bridge-building business, when everything was piling, timber, and planks; no iron but inch stock for binding certain ends together. If anywhere was ever the hottest place on earth for me, it was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of a July day on a bridge. Nothing between me and the sun, only 90 million miles away, but my hat. Nowhere to go for shade. Some chance in the engine house aboard the pile-driver scow. But that meant getting in the way of the work. My particular job, as a boy, was to deliver bolts from the blacksmith shop by horse and wagon, and I could soon get out anyhow. But while I stayed, did that sun beat down!"

"Oh," said the man (we were inside the train shed now), "I know what's worse than that. I'm foreman of a construction gang on the railroad here. Come along with us some time and see. We're not only without any chance of shade on the road bed; but you ought to take hold and help lift a rail that the sun has been shining on for hours. It's only a little less hot than when it comes out of the furnace. Then in winter; it's the coldest iron a man can find to lay his hands on, I'll tell you. Here is the special mailbox. Your letter will be on its way in ten minutes. Thanks for the ride." W. P. T.

## The Bookshelf

### *Would Appeasement Have Helped?*

The revisionist school of historians is giving the world a far different understanding of the American Civil War and its underlying causes than most of us obtained from orthodox textbooks. In one way this is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of human behavior. It enables us to understand how one war of the past—and consequent loss and economic retardation—might have been avoided, and it reveals that political ineptitude and selfishness and dishonest propaganda are not new factors in war.

Two recent authors are likely to add much to our knowledge of pre-Civil War America—if, indeed, they do not radically alter our conceptions of the period. David M. Potter, assistant professor of history at Yale, in LINCOLN AND HIS PARTY IN THE SECESSION CRISIS (New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.75), tells us—and thoroughly documents his case—that Republican failure to comprehend the reality of secession was a basic factor in bringing about the war. Avery Craven, professor of American history at the University of Chicago, in THE COMING OF THE CIVIL WAR (New York: Scribners. $3.75), ignoring economic determinism and rejecting the assumption that sectional differences made the war inevitable, advances the theory that it came about rather from a distortion of these differences and resultant hatreds, fanned by those who stood to profit therefrom, politically or commercially.

* * *

Professor Potter reviews the efforts at compromise, including Crittenden's proposals. The public favored them and congressmen felt the pressure, but Lincoln intervened to arrest the growing sentiment. Opponents of disunion in Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia put up a hot fight against secession, but they could show no offer of compromise, no gesture of good will from the party about to take control of the Federal Government.

Herndon, Ward Lamon, and other commentators of the period say Lincoln was oblivious to the crisis, and Professor Potter agrees. The secessionists were repulsed in five States before Lincoln's inauguration, largely due to Seward's efforts. As Lincoln came in he hoped for preservation of the Union by forbearance, but falsely concluded, the author holds, that Fort Sumter could be held as a symbol of Union vitality. Then he learned that he must sacrifice that symbol or abandon his passivity. He sought to save it without a fight, Professor Potter believes.

The political ostriches in the North hoped to the last for Southern reaction, but at no time made a gesture in the South's direction. Lincoln's subsequent forbearance and charity toward the South, Mr. Potter suggests, may have been due not solely to his personal magnanimity, but also to a conviction that if he had handled the matter differently, the conflict might have been avoided.

* * *

In the second book, Professor Craven holds that slavery actually played a minor part in the life of the South—even of the Negro. The abolitionists first, then the politicians, magnified and distorted its place and purpose, holding it to be the one great impediment to Northern economic and social development. The South accepted an exaggerated and twisted concept of the institution and came to view it as the cornerstone of what was in fact a unique culture based on rural values.

Slavery, indeed, colored the thought and actions of every phase of American life. It divided the great Protestant denominations and influenced every political movement. It even caused the Mexican war. Uncle Tom took his place in the hearts of the people along with Oliver Twist, Tiny Tim, and Little Nell.

The fruits were Bleeding Kansas—a land rush distorted into a fight over slave rights; the Dred Scott decision, Harper's Ferry, sectional political parties, secession, war.

It is worthy of note that a contemporary, T. Harry Williams, professor of history at Louisiana State University, whose book, "Lincoln and the Radicals," was reviewed on this page, agrees with the theory that the war could have been prevented. "The Jacobins," he wrote, referring to the Republican radicals, "opposed attempts at compromise which might have averted secession." But these authors are not mourners without reason at the bier of appeasement. They seem to feel that, with compromise, slavery would naturally and gradually have been abolished—with probable great effect on problems of today. M. W. B.

## Just Like 10,000 Years Ago

### *Britain in Wartime*

By Richard Lee Strout

DOVER

Dover is twenty-one miles across the Channel from France, and there is a battery of long-range enemy guns on the other side that shoot across periodically, adding their destruction to that from numerous bombs that have pock-marked the little city for three years.

You take a two-and-a-half-hour train ride down from London through the tranquil English countryside, with the serene haze of Autumn over everything, and just before you reach Dover you find yourself running beside the sea with the great white chalk cliffs of England rising on the landward side, forming what seems to be an impregnable wall.

At the ticket barrier a bobby, looking seven feet tall in his helmet, demands your identification card. There's an air of preparedness and alertness about this town, even greater than anything in London, and the military is strongly predominant. If you're a visiting journalist, you're met by a Ministry of Information guide and taken as a first call to the police office, where you meet Inspector Alfred Fenn, subcontroller of civilian defenses in the bombarded city.

* * *

Now Inspector Alfred Fenn is one of those men who make you believe that Britain will never be conquered "come Hell or high water." He is a tall, rather gaunt, man with strong features and powerful hands and a certain raciness of speech. He is quite matter-of-fact about his job, which includes, besides running the master control, charts and blackboards that direct fire, police, and rescue work of Dover in a blitz.

Inspector Fenn is 46 and has spent twenty-three of those years in Dover. He has two daughters and a son in Libya.

The old police station was knocked out by a hit and in the basement of this undisclosed new center is the master control room, with telephones and charts that tell how things are going when Dover is having "a spot of bother," as Inspector Fenn puts it. Things have been relatively quiet this Summer and Fall and the last shelling was a fortnight back.

There is a green baize table in the center of the room and big charts of the city on the walls, and in a blitz one batch of assistants takes incoming calls and another stands before maps and blackboards, moving colored pins from point to point, while others telephone out. It is a model of everything an emergency control room should be in American towns and cities, and it is curiously like a grim kind of chess. Inspector Fenn stands in the middle of the underground room like a commander in a battle announcing the moves.

He starts with a certain number of reserve pins of different colors—red for fire squads, yellow for gas, blue for debris or rescue squads and the like—within reach. Then as calls come in, as bombs or shells begin to tear up Dover, the different pins are moved to appropriate emergencies. A duplicate chart of running engagements is kept at the County G. H. Q. miles away, and even before Inspector Fenn's pins begin to run low, assistance is rushing in from the outside. Of course, these pins represent teams of brave men and women, and every one stuck in the map means a potential scene of conflagration or destruction. The map is clear, as you look at it today, but you notice clusters of old pin pricks.

A chart shows conditions in the big network of shelter caves hollowed out of the Dover chalk cliffs. There is also a sort of scoreboard which tells the total number of "alerts" sounded to date. Right beside everything else is a dart board, for relaxation in quiet hours.

* * *

Dover is the only British town under bombardment, though a few shells have fallen in Folkestone. It would be easy to exaggerate Dover's plight, serious though it is, for guns firing twenty miles away aren't very accurate and more often than not hit aimlessly on a cliff or in the Channel. Actually citizens are returning to Dover and some of the schools have reopened.

On a clear day, the spotters can see the flash in France and then wait for the shell to arrive 60 or 70 seconds later. There are answering guns on the British side. Generally if one fires, the other replies and nobody can say just what will provoke a duel. Unlike a bomb, which makes a muffled explosion, a shell has a sharp, unmistakable crack, and it gives none of a bomb's preliminary warning. It just arrives.

The thing to remember, Inspector Fenn says, is that the highest point of the Channel gun's trajectory (arc of its path) is half its total range. That means that these shells go up ten miles before starting down again and when they come down they come almost straight. Thus one of them smacked into a Dover street between two rows of buildings fifty feet tall without touching the top of the house it came over. Incidentally, it bounced a thirty-five pound hunk of curbstone over the next immediate roof, again miraculously not touching it, which descended through the roof of the next row of houses, after that ending up in a second-floor bed! The bounding boulder is now in Inspector Fenn's office.

Four hundred feet above the sea on the heights of Dover stands an ancient Roman lighthouse, or pharos, that the Legions built nineteen hundred years ago. Beside it is a great, square slit-windowed Norman keep, that in a later age held Dover and the coast. Archer window-slits are just the thing, they say, for modern machine-gun emplacements. It is the oldest continuously occupied defensive building in the world.

There are other even older habitations in the city, however—the ancient caves in the chalk cliffs. There are miles of them now, and the guide takes you inside several fitted up with electric lights, first-aid posts, and lines of cots. Here, even in this "quiet period," some scores of cautious citizens come to sleep every night, just as you see in London a few citizens on their emergency cots on the platforms of the Underground, covered with blankets which stir in the wind as the final trains roar through the tube.

These Dover caves held French prisoners in the Napoleonic wars; they were used earlier by smugglers, before that in Caesar's time, and even before that by unknown races and peoples who hollowed them out in the first place. And now after 10,000 years of civilization they are again occupied. . . .

* * *

When we come out on the street after lunch, people are bunched in the road looking up.

Five miles high, a "Jerry" plane is scooting for France after a reconnaissance flight. Behind him trails a high altitude streak of frozen vapor.

An anti-aircraft gun lets go. You wait with growing impatience and then, seconds later, little wads of smoke blossom beneath the plane.

There is another crack, and another—this one near by, as gun after gun goes off. Again a long wait, as the shells climb five miles, and then more little dabs of cotton fluff in the blue, all well below the tiny arrowhead of the fleeting Jerry.

Obviously he is out of range, but still you watch with clenched hands. The strongest feeling is one of impotence. Here is the enemy himself right overhead—and nothing much you can do about it.

You get that same baffled feeling looking across the Channel where the conquered Continent lies behind a haze, only twenty-one miles away, within gunshot.

No, there isn't much you can do. But something can be done about it and is being done about it in those whirring factories back in Detroit and Illinois and California, thousands of miles away.

## Modern Youth

Dunkirk, Bataan, Corregidor—the tale
Rises to the heights above the saints.
This is the youth we launched our tirades at.
This is the Modern Youth we looked upon
With cold, self-righteous eyes, as far below
Our shelf of dignity, our stuffy level,
Coddled in winter, cooled in summer by
Electric fans, and all dust-shielded in
Protective cellophane.
This is the youth,
With brave, bright forehead and unflinching glance.
We see them at the station saying good-bye.
We see them at the army camp, the dock,
The training field, the mansion or hotel
Converted into quarters.
Next we hear
Of deeds that put the classic gods to shame;
Of utter unconcern for human self,
Of an ideal held to and a hope
For a world cleansed of savagery and lies.
Let those of us who held within our grasp—
Before this youth could vote—the strings that loosed
Events that rippled outward into time,
Be silent, with bowed heads at this account:
Dunkirk, Bataan, Corregidor—and pray
That we may purge us, and in time be found
A little nearer to equality.

PEARL STRACHAN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